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CANADIAN NEWS.

GENERAL MANAGER VAN HORNE DISCUSSES THE MONOPOLY.

The Report Resolutions Carried in Nova Scotia—The Week's Record.

The Rockwood Case.

WINNIPEG, April 23.—The local legislature has decided that Jackson is the owner of Rockwood leaving Hargis to find redress in court.

Repeat in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, April 23.—The repeal resolutions have been carried in the Nova Scotia legislature.

THE WEEK'S WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, April 23.—The Winnipeg St. George's Society celebrated St. George's Day with a Church parade this morning. Day Thunder, who attempted to kill his son, at Qu'Appelle, has been taken to the Manitoba penitentiary.

WINNIPEG, April 23.—It is expected that work on the Hudson Bay railway will commence in a few days.

WINNIPEG, April 23.—The tenth of May will be a day in Manitoba. Blaisdell's drug store was badly damaged by fire today.

Two prisoners in the Brandon jail made an unsuccessful attempt to escape yesterday by knocking the turkey down. They were overpowered and are still in jail.

James O'Neil, of St. Paul, charged with adultery with the wife of John McAvill, of Lethbridge, was yesterday held to the Grand Jury for bail of \$2,000, in default of which he was sent to jail. The testimony showed that O'Neil had been living with the woman in St. Paul, at the Tremont house, since April 5th and that the pair had fled when the husband arrived in the city.

A committee was appointed to draft a jubilee address.

The government telegraph line between Battleford and Qu'Appelle is being repaired under Giesbrecht's direction, and the work will be finished next June. A new line is being built west from Battleford to Edmonton via Ft Pitt and Frog Lake, and when completed will make the service very perfect. Iron poles are being used.

WINNIPEG, April 23.—The official figures of the Manitoba census give Winnipeg's population at 30,238. The tailors' strike in Winnipeg is over, the men having given in.

OTTAWA.

St. George's society and the Odd Fellows had church parades yesterday.

William O'Brien announces his unalterable determination to visit Canada and agitate against Landdowne, in the cause of Home Rule. The debate at Ottawa was continued yesterday, when Blake and others condemned the proposed visit. The Conservative camp.

European advices report the tide of emigration to America this year enormous.

Thursday, 21st of June, has been proclaimed a day of thanksgiving and general observance throughout the Dominion in honor of the Queen's jubilee.

Chamberlain, the bishop, has been committed for trial.

A church colonization scheme has been developed in England and a tract of land has been secured for the purpose at Church Bridge, a new station at the end of the M. & N. W. Ry. Three hundred settlers will shortly arrive in Winnipeg, and proceed to the settlement and a dozen of immigrants are now here waiting for the main body.

The members of the Yukon expedition left today for British Columbia. Lord Lansdowne has effected a compromise with his tenants, and O'Brien has therefore postponed his contemplated visit to Canada.

The Grand Trunk railroad is raising one million dollars for double tracking the line.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, April 25.—The Ontario legislature was prorogued on Saturday.

It is said that work on the Northwest Central railway will be commenced within the next ten days.

A capital of \$250,000 has been raised for the Standard, a new Conservative daily which will appear shortly in Toronto.

A party of English engineers and military officers with an escort furnished by the Amir of Cabul has started south on a survey for a railway from Cabul to Candahar, bringing the capital of Afghanistan into direct communication with British India.

TORONTO, April 25.—Adjutant Dean of the Northwest Mounted Police will leave Toronto this week with about 300 recruits for the force.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 23.—Serious floods are prevailing in Montreal. They commenced yesterday. The water region is some three feet on Craig street, half a mile from the river to about ten streets adjacent. At

Point St. Charles the water rose to the second stories in some buildings. The ice did great damage on the north shore carrying away several houses and much stock. So far, however, no loss of life is reported, but it is feared that when the country districts are reached from the same tale will not be able to tell. All the English newspapers except the Star are flooded out and will be dependent on their French contemporaries for publication facilities today.

The annexation resolution was defeated in the Nova Scotia legislature yesterday by 26 to 1.

MONTREAL, April 23.—Rev Mr Quinlan, of rebellion fame, arrived from England yesterday. Two hundred immigrants came on the same ship.

MONTREAL, April 26.—The flood situation is again practically unchanged. The water has been receding slowly but so far no perceptible difference is noticeable in the flooded districts. The lake ice is yet to come down and until it does the flood cannot end. The distress among the flooded is increasing notwithstanding the charitable efforts to prevent suffering. The cold weather has added to the destitution which is principally owing to the lack of coal with which to warm the houses. Immense damage is reported on both sides of the river below and above the city. Numerous buildings have been carried away and several narrow escapes from frightful deaths are reported. The latest scheme for the prevention is the erecting of a great embankment along the city front at a cost of about \$300,000. This would perhaps defend Montreal but the effect on the villages in the vicinity could not but be disastrous, and a strong protest is therefore certain.

THE NORTHWEST.

QU'APPELLE, April 23.—A conservative convention will be held on Monday to nominate candidates to fill Perley's place in the Northwest Council.

OTHER POINTS.

MONTREAL, April 23.—A freight train went through a bridge on the Grand Trunk near Moravia yesterday. Thirteen cars were wrecked, and the engineer and fireman were killed.

QUEBEC, April 27.—The crucifix bill which was introduced in the local legislature and which was treated with such hostility among the Protestants of Quebec has been withdrawn.

QUEBEC, April 28.—A series of non-conformist meetings have been moved to the Quebec Legislature. The Government was sustained by ten majority.

BLOODS AND PIEGANS.

THE GOVERNMENT VISIT TO THE RESERVES AND BIG TALK WITH RED CROW.

The Governor and Mrs. Dewdney went to Banff last night and will spend the day there. During his visit to Macleod the Governor, accompanied by Rev Father Lacombe went to the Blood reserve and had a big talk with Chief Red Crow and his councillors. Nearly all the band were there and the meeting was regarded with great interest by all of them. His honor spoke to them in his usual kind manner, saying that the government always had their welfare at heart. He advised them not to interfere in any trouble on the United States side, as if they went there, even for a peaceful purpose, they would expose themselves to be killed by the whites who would take them for horse thieves. He encouraged them to go on with their work and he tried once again to make them understand that the time was coming when they must support themselves and not depend on the government for their rations.

Red Crow and many of the braves replied. They were very glad to see the Governor. They all liked him and knew he was their friend and every word he said to them was wise and good. They were sorry to say, though, that they were becoming poorer and poorer all the time and they needed the government rations more all the time. They had no desire to make trouble at all but they had to complain that the white men often stole their horses and was not punished but whenever there were any horses stolen or other wrong done all the blame was put on the Indian. It was easy for the whites to put all the blame on the Indians as the latter had no way to defend themselves—no newspaper or member of parliament, and the whites were more swift to die than the Indians.

Presents of tea and tobacco were distributed among the tribe and when the speeches were finished the Governor and Father Lacombe left. There has been a great deal of disease among the Bloods and a great many children died last winter.

His honor and Father Lacombe then visited the Piegan reserve, 20 miles distant where they were pleased to find the Indians quiet and working in their fields. The school—a fine building erected by Rev. Father Legault—was visited and the Governor was greatly interested in the expenses which the children have been taught. The average attendance is 30.

ACROSS THE BORDER.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—A severe cyclone visited some portions of Missouri yesterday. Great damage resulted to life and property.

WESTERN INTERESTS.

THE WESTERN CANADA MEMBERS AND SENATORS MEET.

And Discuss Questions Affecting This Country—Other Ottawa Notes.

OTTAWA, April 25.—The general impression is that the bill to give local government to the Northwest will be thrown out and a new scheme enlarging the functions of the Council, increasing the membership to 24, abolishing the appointed members, with possibly two or three exceptions, and in just making it a large county council will probably be presented.

It is generally believed that Mr. Dewdney will not be reappointed although numerous petitions and deputations have waited upon the government for his continuance in office.

Mr. Maguire of Kingston has been appointed Judge for the Saskatchewan district.

A. P. McDonald is in Ottawa seeking a land grant for the Winnipeg and Northern Pacific railway. He wants 6,400 acres per mile from Winnipeg to Lac la Biche; \$10,000 from there to the Peace River and \$12,000 from Peace River to Port Simpson. If the grant is received the road is to be built from Winnipeg to the Narrows this year with the probability of the Stonewall branch being utilized.

The Department of Agriculture will experiment in forestry and plant trees in several townships in the Northwest. Ottawa, April 26.—Watson will ask if it is the intention of the government to appoint Jeremiah Davis as one of the judges of the new court for the Northwest Territories.

OTTAWA, April 26.—A meeting of the Conservative members and senators west of Lake Superior tried yesterday to organize for concerted action on many questions. One subject discussed was disallowance, but on this some of the Northwest members expressed the belief that their and Manitoba's interests would be better advanced by urging the extension of branch lines rather than by agitating for an alteration of the government policy towards old Manitoba. They themselves were satisfied that claims for disallowance could not be annulled and it was desirable to secure for themselves what was deemed to be the best thing.

The question of railway rates was also discussed, but at the meeting had not figured upon them it was decided to secure the necessary facilities with reference to American transcontinental lines and when secured to take whatever action seemed advisable.

Representation in the cabinet was also spoken of, one British Columbia senator urging that every province should give a portfolio, but the general feeling was that all the country from Lake Superior to the Pacific could reasonably expect would be one representative.

Another meeting will be held shortly when the whole fourteen members and five senators will be present.

Mr. Davis received petitions for the continuance of the mail service between Beatton and Macleod, and from Edmonton regarding road for half breed children, born since 1870.

The Government has decided in accordance with the wishes of the Northwest Council, to extend the time of payment for prepayments granted last year to the present.

The bridge over the Bow River, asked for by the Northwest Council, will be considered by the government when preparing the estimates.

Hon. Thor. White has introduced a bill respecting the Banff National Park, which fixes the boundaries and gives powers to Government for ordering police regulations.

Sir John is introducing a bill to give two Senators to the Northwest.

A largely signed petition from Qu'Appelle has been received asking for the reappointment of Lt. Governor Dewdney.

General Strange interviewed some of the ministers on Saturday respecting the cattle ranch with which he is connected in the Northwest. Messrs. Reid and Benson who are also interested in the ranch in question are here on business with Gen. Strange. The former leaves for Winnipeg on Tuesday.

The members of British Columbia and the Northwest will meet tonight to arrange for some united action toward securing a reduction of passenger and freight rates in the west.

OTTAWA, April 26.—The Minister of Justice stated yesterday that it was not the intention to appoint Judge Frazer to a Northwest Judgeship.

The Chinook Belt Railway.

OTTAWA, April 26.—Yesterday Mr. Davis introduced a bill to incorporate the Chinook Belt and Peace River Railway Company.

Van Horne on Monopoly.

A deputation of the members of the Manitoba and Northwest Territories interviewed General Manager Van Horne and Traffic Manager Olds at Ottawa last night. Mr. Van Horne defended their rates and made a comparison with the Manitoba road. So far as monopoly was concerned he said the road was not afraid of competition but urged that if American roads were allowed to enter the province they would seriously injure the branch lines which were now profitable and would completely destroy the immediate chance for their extension. With one touch the people demand these lines and the next moment demand a policy of anti-disallowance which would ruin them. He also

explained the way money had to be borrowed to construct the branch lines and claimed that they had been built not so much as a profitable speculation but to accommodate the settlers and that the money was only secured by advances privately from Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith.

PARLIAMENTARY.

A SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Queen's County Election Case Settled—The Home Rule Resolutions.

A Division on the Election Case.

OTTAWA, April 29.—The house yesterday was wholly occupied by discussion on the Queen's county election case. Skinner's motion being to substitute Kings name for Bairds. The Minister of Justice delivered an argumentative speech and moved to refer it to the committee on elections and privileges. The debate was carried on in a fair judicial spirit in the afternoon but at night it waxed warm and after Patterson, conservative member for Essex, had denounced the return as an outrage, and when he was interrupted by certain cabinet ministers made an angry reply and the speeches became more violent till shortly before one o'clock the house divided on the amendment which was carried amid loud applause by a vote of 109 to 77. Home, Royal, Scarth, Daly, Davis, Davis and Perley voted yea; Watson, nay. Contar (liberal) voted yea and Patterson of Essex nay. Four bolters voted yea; five nay.

OTTAWA, April 26.—The Home Rule debate was continued yesterday, Davis being With the exception of two, all the Nationalists appear to have gone back to Ottawa.

OTTAWA, April 27.—The time of the Dominion parliament yesterday was principally taken up in discussing Curran's Home Rule resolutions. Sir John Macdonald opposed the resolutions on the ground of their being unnecessary. McCarthy's amendment was defeated by 49 to 133. Davis, Davis and Perley voted with the minority. Davis's amendment was lost by 59 to 129. Daly, Davis, Davis and Perley voting as before, as also on McNeil's amendment which was defeated by 59 to 133. Curran's resolution carried by 135 to 47. Davis voted yea and Davis nay.

A WICKED WEAPON.

MR. MIQUELON MEETS WITH A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The many friends of Mr. Miquelon, the Dominion Government Immigration Agent, will regret to learn that he is now lying on his back at his house as the result of a most peculiar accident. He was engaged on Tuesday in hanging a gate and desiring a piece of iron to strengthen it he went to the blacksmith shop near by to get it made. The blacksmith was short of the kind of iron Mr. Miquelon remembered seeing a piece in his yard which he went and brought to the shop. The iron was a surveyor's stake about three-quarters of an inch thick, two feet long and hollow. It was picked up somewhere by Mr. Miquelon's boys about a year ago and they converted it into a small cannon, firing bullets from it with great force, until their father heard about it and at once forbade them indulging in such dangerous amusement. Unfortunately they left the weapon loaded and despite the fact it has been lying around the yard for almost a year it still retained its deadly charge so that when the blacksmith, who had taken it from Mr. Miquelon, placed one end in the forge it exploded with great force and at that instant Mr. Miquelon who was standing near felt a thud in his thigh and reeling to the door fainted just as two men caught him. He was carried home and Dr. Healeau was summoned, when it was found that the missile had struck him on the outside of the left thigh and passed down into his leg about six inches. It is not known for certain whether it is a bullet or a whole cartridge, but as it is near the surface it will be extracted without difficulty and it is not likely that there will be any serious result. Mr. Miquelon is an excellent sportsman and does not suffer from the wound but all will be sorry to hear of his misfortune. It is one of the most peculiar accidents that has ever been chronicled.

Mr. Miquelon is a French Canadian, born in 1870.

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ANTI-DISALLOWANCE.

THE AGITATION REACHES FEVER HEAT IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg Won't Admit Any Obligation on the Part of the Old Province.

Anti-Disallowance.

An anti-disallowance deputation from the city council, board of trade and conservative anti-disallowance association will leave Winnipeg tonight for Ottawa. Watson has asked leave to withdraw his resolutions in favor of some to be submitted by Mr. Scarth about which there will not be a want of confidence character, thus affording all opportunity for them.

The Disallowance Struggle.

WINNIPEG, April 23.—Mr. W. B. Scarth, M.P., has telegraphed the conservative anti-disallowance committee as follows:—Having daily interviews with ministers who are desirous to meet your views as far as possible, having due regard to their obligations. They are instituting an inquiry. We have an appointment with Sir John and the Minister of Justice on Saturday. Pressure from you at present will not help. The government is fully aware of the strength of feeling. The other Manitoba are also members helping me.

Norquay has promised a deputation that if all railroad charters sent to Ottawa are disallowed the provincial government will build the road under orders in council.

LATER.

WINNIPEG, April 23.—Mr. Scarth's telegram in reference to disallowance has caused considerable excitement here. A meeting has been called and if disallowance is not abandoned Mr. Scarth will be invited to resign his seat with a view to opening the constituency and showing the strength of feeling here. The following telegram, signed by E. L. Dewry, M.P., E. P. Leacock, M.P., Alex. Logan and many other conservatives was sent Mr. Scarth today:

"Your telegram most unsatisfactory. We can not admit the possibility of any obligation which will affect Old Manitoba or the necessity of an inquiry. The province requires 'Yes' or 'No.' If you find the answer likely to be 'No,' we wish the opportunity to send a delegation. The local government has been pledged with the unanimous support of the legislature to build a road this year under the general act, which was no disallowance, with provincial funds, unless private charters are disallowed."

WINNIPEG, April 25.—Resolutions were introduced in the local legislature yesterday by Messrs. Dewry and Leacock setting forth the history of the disallowance question and intimating that if the Dominion Government did not allow the charters already passed the province itself would on June 1st commence the construction of a road. Further consideration of the resolutions was postponed until today.

TORONTO, April 25.—The Mail today contains the views of Winnipeg business men intended to show that the construction of a competing railroad to the Canadian Pacific would not have the effect of diverting the trade of the Northwest to the United States. There appears to be little doubt that the government has firmly decided to adhere to monopoly.

OTTAWA, April 25.—There has been nothing further in reference to the disallowance agitation. The Manitoba members will again interview the government today. Davis says although opposed himself to disallowance he will not vote against the government and only one member from the Territories can be relied upon to do so.

OTTAWA, April 27.—The disallowance agitation still continues. The general opinion prevails that Watson's resolution will not come up till Monday next. The ministerial press are almost unanimous on the point that the government will adhere to its position though the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Gazette makes the statement that a situation not satisfactory to Manitoba would be found.

WINNIPEG, April 27.—In the local legislature yesterday a vote took place on the postponed amendment to Leacock's anti-disallowance resolution modifying the statement as to the effect of monopoly upon the country. The government supported the amendment because it did not think the statement such as the resolutions contained should go to the world. The amendment was defeated amid considerable interest. The vote was 18 to 14.

OTTAWA, April 28.—Watson's anti-disallowance resolution will come up on Wednesday next by arrangement. It is expected that the members from the territories will vote against it as being non-competitive.

BANFF NEWS.

A Spur Track—Accident—School District Wanted The Governor.

BANFF, April 27.—A committee has been formed consisting of Messrs John Connor, J. D. Moulton and M. G. Clark to petition the Lt. Governor to have a school district formed here to be called The National Park school district.

The C. P. R. are hard at work putting in a spur from the station to the end of Bear street in the townsite for the purpose of bringing in the material to be used in the construction of their mammoth hotel.

A man named George Fear while chopping on the new road of the C. P. R. hotel cut his foot badly this morning.

RANGE NAMES.

SOME EXPLANATIONS OF COWBOY PHRASES IN DIFFERENT REGIONS.

Pony Bill in Range Journals.

Referring to Some, Newman & Barrett's Spanish Pronouncing Dictionary we find that the proper spelling of broncho is b-r-o-n-c-o, and not broncho, as generally misspelled. Neither is broncho a rough, range-bred horse, as generally misapplied.

A bronco is simply any untamed, unbroken horse of any kind, whether pedigree and bred in a stable or foaled on the range. When used as an adjective it means "wild, morose, stubborn," as when we say "in breaking colts you will find those broad backs on the eyes, with well shaped heads, not near so bronco as these narrow between the eyes with Roman noses."

On the range east of the Rocky mountains a man working with range cattle is called a cowboy, and sometimes a cowpuncher. An inexperienced man learning the business is called a tenderfoot, and on the South Platte and elsewhere they are called "feet, waddys, driftwood," etc.

On the Pacific slope and in Arizona and Old Mexico cowboys are almost invariably called vaqueros, more properly written vaqueros, from vaqua, a cow. In Nevada, Oregon and Idaho a tenderfoot just learning to punch cows is called a "suepe," from the theatrical "super," or utility man. Wherever the vaquero prevails the foreman is called the major domo (pro. may-or-do-mo) and the owner the patron.

In South America a cowboy is a gaucho, "homeless, homeless or orphan one." In Australia he is a "stock rider," and in the Landes of France he is called (in French) a "stock driver."

A bunch of saddle horses is known throughout the southwest as a ramonda. A bunch of any kind of horses—geldings, mares and colts—is called a caballeria (pro. cab-rah-yah-dah), or a "band of horses." If running on the range a stallion is called a manada.

The boy who herds horses is called in different sections the "herd boy," horse herder, caballerango (pro. cab-rah-yah-ran-go) or horse wrangler.

East of the Rockies an Indian tent is a "tee-pee," west of the Rockies it is a "wick-y-up."

In Spanish a horse is called a caballo (cab-rah-yo) and a mustang is a mustang (moo-sang-yah). In Chinook it is ku-yu-tan.

In Spanish it is yegua (ya-wah), literally woman horse. Stallion is Spanish is caballo padre (father horse), or garanon, in Chinook "man ku-yu-tan," literally man horse.

A hair rope is variously called a hair lariat, cavariata and mecarite. The word lasso is never used among the cowboy fraternity, it is usually rope, string, tug; on the west coast the lasso, or rawhide rope, is called riata.

In Mexican regions a rough hut made of upright sticks thatched with brush, straw, tule, cane or other roof is called a jacal (pro. hac-cal). In Montana and the British possessions a dug-out, cabin of sod, timber, stone and any rough dwelling is called a shack.

On the Pacific slope and in Arizona a round-up is a rodeo (pro. ro-day-o), and the side herd, or "cut," is parada (pro. pah-rah-thah).

In Texas and on the majority of ranges a yearling or older with any brand, wattle, earmark, dewlap or other artificial sign of ownership is a maverick. In Mexican regions it is an areana (pro. o-ray-ah-nah) in Oregon and some parts of the northwest it is slicker, in parts of Nevada and California it is a mallet head, and in Georgia and Florida it is a Harry-Duck, i. e. neither Dick's nor Harry's, but anybody's.

On some ranges a maverick two years old or older is a "sleeper," in Oregon an old maverick is a "secret V."

In Texas and most ranges they "cut" cattle, in California they "separate" them and in Oregon they "part out."

In Texas a camp cook is a "pot slinger," pot wrestler, or slush, on the Pacific slope he is the coquise (pro. co-ke-se-nay), and elsewhere "the Doctor."

Food is variously "grab, wix, chuck, hach and kitchen physic."

Natural grass, green or self cured on the stem, is "grass or feed." Esculent brush, such as spicewood, etc., etc., is "browse."

An outfit means variously the "rig," necessary for business, or the concern, men, horses, cattle, wagons and everything, for instance: "You'd better buy a good outfit," "the storms have struck northern outfits." The L. S. is a toney outfit, etc.

Pinto is an abbreviation of Pintojo, and means painted or what is called east calico colored.

Chaps is an abbreviation of chaparajos, conceded to be more properly spelled chaparrillos, as these leather leggings were especially invented to protect the legs from chaparral, and as the Spanish it has nearly the sound of the English.

In the southwest a gulch is a arroyo, in Montana and the British Northwest it is a coulee. Referring to George W. Cable's Creole story, Caracore, in the January number of the Century, we find that the cattle-raising Acadians of Louisiana call a cowboy a vacqueur, a rival of a coulee, and a small circular pond marais. As there is no standard pronouncing dictionary of Creole French and French Canadian patois, we leave the Acadians of Louisiana and the Metis of Canada to determine the spelling of their coulees and marais.

Later on we may enlarge on this matter. At present we desire "feet, tenderfoot, waddys and driftwoods" to understand distinctly that American "cowboys, cowpunchers, vaqueros and peorias" never speak of "lassos" anything with a "lasso." They say "rope it, pile your tug on it, or drop your string on it," and the lasso (correct Mexican) is always a rope or, if made of rawhide, a "riata."

We don't say which you shall use, but men are apt to fall into the language and customs of the country where they work, and we may end the cowboy from "gully regions saying 'arroyo' if in the southwest and 'coulee' if in the northwest, and if a cowboy or vaquero wanders off to

South America he may be writing back from the Argentine Republic that he is now a "gaucho."

HIRING FURNISHED HOUSES.

What They Cost in New York During the Winter Season.

No European city has better hotels than ours, and foreign tourists have been long used to spending time and money in them. Now they are coming to demand greater home comforts, and of course, at greater cost; but cost is about the last thing to be considered when a rich man is in search of the pleasures of life and travel. But the custom of hiring furnished houses in New York for the winter season is growing, and it is said by a well known real estate agent in this city that more up-to-date mansions have been let by their rich owners this winter than ever before.

In renting a furnished house for from four to six months in the winter everything is included in the furnishings except linen, silver plate and fine china. Delicate bits of bric-a-brac are commonly put away by the owners, because tenants prefer to be free from the care of them and without responsibility for their safety. The houses which bring these fashionable and elegantly furnished houses into the market for a part of the year are various. Many New York families spend their winters in Europe. Sometimes a death in the family makes it desirable to look for rest and change of surroundings in travel. Again, Washington is developing a fashionable social set in the winter, and many New York families repair thither for the time and let their home mansions. In this way they are relieved of the care of their houses, and the cost of the winter's travel is reduced, if not, in fact, quite offset.

Many well known New York families do themselves live in furnished houses in the winter and spend their summers in travel abroad. It costs no more than to maintain an establishment all the year round and live in it, and the arrangement has many advantages to those who love to roam.

The demand for elegantly furnished houses in fashionable neighborhoods begins early in the autumn and lasts until about the middle of December, the best customers usually coming at the last because they stay in the country as late as possible, knowing that, as they are willing to pay almost any price, they are sure of getting a house when they want it. For periods of from four to six months rentals range from \$500 to \$1,000 a month for a very elegantly furnished house, and in the spring the temporary tenant has but to pack and store his silver and linen, and take flight for the country or sea-side—New York lies.

Agreeable Odors for use.
The fact that several residents of Troy were recently killed by odorous gas has aroused some inquiry as to the use of this dangerous agent. It seems that this fuel gas, which is manufactured and used for various domestic purposes, can readily be made safe, or at least practically so, by giving it an odor which will enable customers to detect its presence, and many patents have been taken out to accomplish this result. It may not be generally known that common gas may easily be made odorous, but that the odor is retained as a protection.

This subject opens some curious fields of observation. Seeing that it is feasible thus to impregnate gas with an odor, why does not modern enterprise combine use and delight by adopting such odors as shall be most agreeable to patrons? Few, for instance, like the present smell of gas, and why cannot it be infused herewith with the essence of mignonette or apple blossom, or ylang-ylang!—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Grand Chance FOR STOCKMEN.

Twenty-One Highly Bred Grade Bulls for Sale.

The Binscarth Stock Farm, (Manitoba) has, besides a limited number of pure-bred shorthorn cattle of both sexes, and a large number of first class grade cows, twenty-one (21) very highly bred grade bulls, from twelve to eighteen months old, all fit for service during the coming season—to sell in one lot, before the tenth of May.

Eleven of these bulls are sired by the unbeaten "Prince Arthur," and three of them by "Chieftain"—and the remaining seven are sired by "Binscarth Chief," which took first place as a two year old bull at the Provincial Exhibition in 1885, and has since been sold; the dams of a number of them took first prizes in the various classes at the Provincial Exhibition both in 1885 and in 1886.

To show these bulls to sell them, but as I prefer selling in one lot, and as I desire—if possible—to open up a trade of this kind in the west, I have persistently declined to sell them singly, although continually pressed to do so by the settlers in the surrounding country, who are desirous of improving their stock, and are therefore anxious to get them.

I am sorry that, owing to my absence in the east till lately, I have been prevented from offering them earlier or giving longer notice; but as the season is now becoming somewhat advanced, I cannot hold them longer than 10th May; if not sold in one lot by that date they will be sold here singly.

Trains run from Portage la Prairie—on the C. P. R.—every Tuesday and Friday, and return the following day; and stage runs from Moosomin—on the C. P. R.—to Birtle, via Fort Ellice, every Tuesday and Friday. If you wish to see the stock I would gladly meet you at our station, or at Fort Ellice or Birtle at any time.

Address by mail or wire.
Yours Truly,
G. L. SMELLIE,
Manager Binscarth Stock Farm
Binscarth, Man.

\$10 REWARD.

THIS REWARD will be paid to any person bringing to the Binscarth Office, or giving information that will lead to the recovery of a horse which was lost at Calgary last fall. It is a rather a roan pinto, with white face and all four legs white—one hind leg as high as the knee, the other higher, one fore leg as high as the knee, the other less.
If on left hip.
Anyone holding the horse after this notice will be prosecuted.

ST. JOE.

ST. JOE, is color, is a beautiful black, plenty of bone and muscle, and first section stands 15 hands high, and has recently proved himself a sound fine breeder.

ST. JOE, sired by Blackwood, first dam by Mark Time, by Dehusse, dam by imported Spread Eagle; and dam by Woodford, by Keweenaw, dam by Arctus; and dam by Gray Eagle, by Woodpecker, dam Opheia, by Wild Medley. Mark Time, the sire of Free Press the dam of Lady Stout. Blackwood with a record of 2:31 at three years old, is by Norman, the sire of Lala, record 2:18, May Queen, record 2:30, 12th, afterwards 2:18. Rosewood, record 2:27 at five years old. Wildwood, record at 6 years old 2:30.

It will be seen that St. Joe is descended from the most distinguished family of trotters. For formative at 2 years old at Lexington, Kentucky won a race in 2:34 under the name of Oakwood. At four years old won a private trial in 2:30. St. Joe will leave his stable at the Gordon Ranch, five miles south of Calgary, on Bow River Saturday, April 30th, and proceed to Fish Creek, and remain there one hour; then go on to Pine Creek, return May 2nd, stopping at Fish Creek one hour; and will continue to do so once every two weeks during the season. St. Joe will also stand at Bull's stable, in Calgary, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, \$10.00; Season March, \$20.00; well known mares will be insured for \$25.00.

GENERAL GORDON.

GENERAL GORDON, sired by St. Joe; dam by Clear Girl; is color a beautiful black, with white star.
General Gordon is two years and nine months old; stand 15 hands 3 in., and has already proved himself a fine foal getter.
General Gordon will leave his stable at the Gordon Ranch, Saturday, May 7th, and proceed to Pine Creek, stopping one hour at Fish Creek; returning May 9th; and will continue to do so once every two weeks during the season. St. Joe will also stand at Bull's stable, in Calgary, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, \$10.00; Season March, \$20.00; well known mares will be insured for \$25.00.

LIVE STOCK AGENTS.

John Swan & Sons, 47 Duke St., Glasgow, Scotland. John Gibb & Sons, 10 W. Smithfield, London, England.
J. Henry Smith, G. T. R. Stock Yards, Point St. Charles, Montreal, P. Q., representing the above firms, will be pleased to furnish full cattle information regarding markets, freight rates, etc., in relation to orders to Great Britain. Correspondence solicited.
w 415-15m

ESTRAY.

STRAYED.—A roan cow branded on right hip, strayed on to the premises of Fish Creek. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.
A. E. ROY, Millward P. O., Alb.

ESTRAY.—A roan heifer, two years old, no brand, strayed on to the premises of Fish Creek. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.
Jan 4, 19

ESTRAY.—A stray black Polled Angus Bull in the possession of the British American Ranch Co. The owner is hereby notified to claim his property at once and pay expenses. Full information may be obtained at the Ranch office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

A number of fine young stallions of Norman Percheron and Black Hawk blood.

This is a grand chance for horsemen, as the stock is pure and will be sold at the lowest prices. Apply to
B. A. BANCHE CO.,
w 180tf Cochrane Alb.

T. C. LEE.

Ranges—Bow River.
Address—Calgary N.W.T.
Cattle brand, same as cut on left rib.
Horse brand same as cut on left shoulder.
Also owner of all cattle branded J. L. on right hip.

BUNT & HOLMES.

Bow River.
Address—Calgary.
Cattle brand same as cut on left side.
Also some of cattle branded OVS on left side.
Horse brand same as cut on left shoulder.

A. H. GOLDFINCH.

Range, Bow River.
Address—Langdon.
Cattle brand, same as cut on left side.
Horse brand, same as cut on left shoulder.
Also owner of cattle branded horseshoe and frog.

PRIMROSE RANCH CO.

Range, Big Lake and Little Bow.
Address—Calgary.
Brand, same as cut.

INDERWICK & LEATHAM.

Range—Between Middle and North Forks of Old Man River.
Address—Fort Macleod, N.W.T.
Vest—Brand inverted owners of cattle branded—on left side.
Calves—swallow fork on left ear.
Horse brand—A on left hip.
Horse vest—Same on left shoulder.

MILITARY COLONIZATION CO. OF CAN.

Range—North bank of Bow River, west of Blackfoot Crossing.
Address—Gleichen, C. P. R., N. W. T.
Brand—Cattle, horse on right hip.
Horse, horse, or house brand, on left shoulder, or some also with horseshoe hanging from throatlatch.
Horses for sale.
Apply to
T. E. STRANGE.

ALISA RANCH.

Range—Between Pine Creek and Sheep Creek.
Cattle brand "A" on right side.
Horse brand—Same on right shoulder.
Vest—Bar beneath the brand.
MESSRS. BONE, WRIGHT & TURNER.
Calgary N. W. T.
Three Pedigreed Short Horn Bulls will serve a limited number of cows. Registered Cows, \$10; grade cows, 5.
Also pure bred Suffolk Bows for service. Fees Thoroughbreds, \$3.00; natives \$1.
Some fine thoroughbreds for sale.
Appl. 47-1-mo.

W. I. IRIN.

Range, Bow River.
Address, High River.
Cattle brand, same as cut on left rib.
Horse brand, same as cut on right shoulder.
Vest, same as brand on right hip.

BRITISH AMERICAN RANCH CO.

HEAD OFFICE, Montreal, P. Q.
PRESIDENT, Hon. M. H. COCHRANE.
VICE PRESIDENT, Wm. Cassels.
SEC. TREAS., J. M. BROWN.
RANCH—Bow River.
Address—Cochrane, Alta.
Vest—Inverted O on left hip.
Also owners of horse branded monogram JH left shoulder or hip or both.

THE McHUGH RANCH CO.

Range Bow River Park.
P. O.—Calgary.
Cattle Brand same as cut, clip off right ear.
Also owner of cattle branded J on right shoulder. Horse brand J on left shoulder.
Heavy draught General purpose animals for sale.

Address T. A. McHugh, Calgary. P. A. McHugh, Strathmore.

B. PRUEN.

Range, mouth of High River, North of the Bow.
Address, Calgary.
Horse brand, same as cut on right shoulder.
Marks. This year's calves, wattle on high thigh.

W. F. RIVERS.

Range—Bow River, between the Elbow and Fish Creek.
Horse brand—Ace of Clubs on left hip.
Vest—Same on left shoulder.

B. M. GODSAL.

Range—Pine Creek.
Address—Calgary, N. W. T.
Horse brand—Same as cut on the left shoulder.
Vest—Cattle, brand sideways on right hip; horse, same on left hip.

WALBOND CATTLE RANCH.

North Fork, Old Man River and Beaver Creek.
Brand—Cattle, W. R. on left rib and calves since 1894 bar on the left hip.
Ear marks—Right split, left two undercuts.
Vest—W. R. (Monogram) on left thigh.
Horse—W. R. (Monogram) on left hip.
Vest—W. R. (Monogram) on left shoulder.
P. O.—Fort Macleod, Alberta.
G. W. Freidie, Local Manager.
Wm. Bell, V. S., Clerk of the Ranch.
D. McCACHRAN, 3-ly Managing Director, Montreal.

THE NEW OXLEY (Canada) Ranch Co. Limited.

Address—H. Stanley Parkman, Manager, Fort Macleod, N.W.T.
Range—Porcupines and Willow Creek.

THE COCHRANE RANCH COMPANY.

Head Office, Montreal.
President, Hon. M. H. COCHRANE.
Vice-Pres., James A. COCHRANE.
Sec. Treasurer, J. M. BROWN.
Cattle brand—on left ear of calves brand up to 1886.
Double swallow on calves brand since 1887.
Vest—Inverted O on left side.
Horse—Vest—Inverted K on left hip.
Range between Kootenai and Belly River.
Address—Milledale, Fort Macleod, N. W. T.
Also owners of cattle with double dewlap and square and compass on right hip.

SOMERSET & VICARD.

Range—Elbow River.
Address—Calgary.
Cattle and horse brand—A. P. on left fore shoulder.

J. D. LAUDER.

Range—Elbow River.
Address—Calgary.
Vest—Bar under brand.

STEWART RANCH (LIMITED).

Range—Pine Creek, near Fort Macleod.
Address—Fort Macleod, N. W. T.
Owners of cattle and horses branded 4 on left hip, and cattle Tu on right hip.
Ear marks—Right ear cropped, left ear underbit.
Horse brand—80 on left shoulder.

W. SKIRNE.

Range, High River.
Address, High River.
Cattle brand, same as cut on right rib.
Vest, same of cut on right hip.

LITTLE FOW RANCH CO.

Range, Little Bow and Mosquito Creek.
Cattle brand, same as cut on left ribs.
Wattle, left cheek.
Horse brand same as cattle on right thigh.
Vest, same on off shoulder.

A. C. SPARROW.

Range Bow River Park.
P. O.—Calgary.
Cattle Brand same as cut, clip off right ear.
Also owner of cattle branded J on right shoulder. Horse brand J on left shoulder.
Heavy draught General purpose animals for sale.

BOW PARK RANCH.

Address, J. T. Cable, Calgary.
Range, between the mouth of Pine Creek and High River.
Horse brand, same as cut on off shoulder.
Vest, same as brand on off hip.

Cattle brand, same as cut. H. Vest, same brand reversed close under brand.
Well broke driving and saddle horse always on hand for sale.

MANUFACTURED AT MURDOCH'S PIONEER SADDLE & HARNESS SHOP

A FULL STOCK OF HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Atlantic ave. opposite C. P. R. Depot
Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FERRY'S SEEDS
D. M. FERRY & CO. are admitted to be the LARGEST DEPOSITORS in the world.
D. M. FERRY & CO.'S Bluebook, containing a full and complete SEED CATALOGUE for 1887 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers without cost. Invaluable to all. Every person who is a farmer or stock raiser should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO. Windsor, Ont.

BRUCE'S SEEDS
For the Farm, Vegetable and Flower Garden, are unrivalled for purity, reliability and general excellence. The Thirty-Sixth Annual Edition of our Descriptive Pictorial Catalogue, beautifully illustrated with 750 colored plates, is sent to all applicants and to customers of last year without cost. All Market Gardeners will find it to their advantage to use our seeds.
J. H. A. BRUCE & CO. Hamilton, Ont.

THE ARAB'S HORSE.

A YOUNG COLT TREATED AS A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

Tender Care Which Renders the Animal Remarkably Docile—Methods of Training—One Bit of Business—Fed with Great Discrimination.

The majority of Arab horse owners prefer to keep mares—in their opinion "a mare that produces a mare is a fountain of riches;" in times of battle, mares can be easier kept quiet than horses and that, to the dwellers in the desert, is another recommendation. Stallions indeed, are very rare; only the mightiest chiefs that can afford to keep one, as the stallion must have many servants to look after its welfare and see that it does not wander and become lost. When an Arab mare drops her foal, the foal is immediately made, in the belief that the animal will never afterward be frightened at hearing a noise of any kind. Then, after the dam has calmed, there falls to be enacted a little ceremony; the foal is transferred from the arms of the Arab who carried it in his arms during the disturbance, to the master of the tent, who placing the right dug on the mare in the mouth of the infant one, exclaims in a loud voice: "May Allah bless and preserve it and send us good fortune in abundance, with health to enjoy it!" All present join in making a suitable response, usually ending with: "Let us all bless Allah, who has sent to the family another child."

Great attention continues to be bestowed upon the foal during the first seven months of its life. It is not only taught to suck its mother, but is also taught how to drink the milk of the camel and the ewe, so that it may soon learn to do without its mother, which has to resume work as speedily as may be. In the event of barley ever becoming scarce or of the water supply running short the horse is able—having been well taught—to take "pot luck." When the foal has attained the age of about 225 days it is usually weaned and severed from the companionship of its mother, on which occasion some other little ceremonial of a simple kind is indulged in—the women of the tent assemble and demand the animal. "Give it unto us," they say, "it has now no other mother; it has become an orphan which we shall tend and feed and Allah will bless us." The foal is then given up and the women are as good as their word; they feed it with milk and dates, giving it also pieces of their bread. It is doubtless their tender treatment which renders the animal so docile—so docile that it can be easily handled by the merest child. Its education proceeds apace; each foal is, so to say, married to a child who rides him in search of grass or water. The child is fearless and the boy teaches the horse to fear no evil; the boy in time becomes a clever horseman, while the horse grows all that can be wished. The colt is left in charge of the child till it is 18 or 20 months old, when its "breaking in" is begun.

The training of the colt is begun by his being shod with clove, and persons who have seen this mode of breaking think it is a really admirable system. The clove prevents the animal from entangling itself in the halter, or from getting into the manger, or from lying below it and from a multitude of bad habits which are incidental to other modes of training. Not till it is over 2 years old is the colt ever saddled or bridled, and then the utmost care is taken not to fatigue the animal; as a preliminary to the mounting of a full grown rider they are frequently led up and down with a pack saddle on their backs and a bit in their mouths which is covered with undressed wool. At length the man mounts the colt in order to complete its education. Before it has only been allowed to carry a child on its back, now it is made to feel the power of a master hand—the great object in view being to accustom the animal to ungrudging obedience. At first the colt gets only light work and is ridden without spurs and but little force is used. His owner enters him around among his belongings, using his saddle as he possibly can a light cane, just to remind his horse that he has a master; immense pains are taken not to touch or harass the animal, but to train him in the way he will have to go; he is always addressed in a gentle voice and no opposition is experienced.

One bit of business; it is deemed of the utmost importance he should be taught from the beginning of his training, and that is to stand stone still while his rider is dismounting and not to stir after he has dismounted. The value of such training was seen when an Arab rider was shot and fell from his horse—it stood still till it was remounted. The training of these animals is so complete that any person might ride one of them to market—pass the bridge over the horse's neck, let it fall to the ground, then placing a brick or stone upon it, go away on business, remain absent for an hour or two and come back in the certainty of finding his colt where he left it.

From their earliest years Arab horses are fed with much care and discrimination, their food being in accordance with their age, temperament and work. As has been stated, the Arab horse is taught to drink the milk of the camel and the ewe. A milk diet is greatly approved of, because owners of horses think that it is good for the health of the animal and strengthens it without fattening it. "Camel's milk" is said to be imbued with the power of imparting speed of limb to those who drink it, whether man or horse. Another point connected with the feed of a horse in the desert is that he is usually fed by means of a bag that is fastened to the neck of the animal and is made of goat or camel hair. "Had I not seen the Arab feeding his colt I should have said it was the Arabs' fault," says a writer in the "Arabian." When you purchase a horse, feed him with barley till you know the measure of his stomach, then feed him with the measure of your pocket for a day or two.

I have seen a horse in the desert and the Arab owner, who was a very good judge of value, put his hand to the horse's neck and said: "This horse is a good one. He has a good temper, think of your horse, how you think of yourself, it is he who has raised you and is to carry you on your journey, so you must have a good temper." Another Arab saying about the horse which merits attention is: "Ride not your steed in the teeth of a strong wind if you desire to keep him in good health." One more sentiment should be kept in mind: "The grave of a horseman is always open; when, therefore, a man mounts his steed he ought say, in the name of Allah!"—Bailey's Monthly.

VIVISECTING A CALF.

Performing the Operation in Order to Show the Action of the Heart.

In the presence of a big class of students, which filled the amphitheatre of the upper lecture room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Professor J. G. Curtis, lecturer on physiology, made a novel vivisection to demonstrate the action of the heart, about which there is considerable diversity of opinion among the great physiologists. Professor Curtis holds that the heart shortens. It became old Janitor Mike's duty to keep his eyes peeled for any of Bergh's men who might be present in a disguise and put a stop to the demonstration in its most important stage. When the coast was clear and Mike satisfied himself that only those who had business in the lecture room were there Professor Curtis began his lecture.

He discussed the merits and demerits of the famous physiologists, and tried to show that the heart really shortened by reading from accepted writers who had made a number of experiments to support their theory. Before he finished speaking four of his assistants, clad in rough bed ticking gowns, dragged in an unsuspicious calf. The calf was placed in a V shaped trough, with four stout slats nailed to the top and bottom, two on each side. Straps held the animal motionless. Sponges saturated with ether were clapped over the animal's nostrils and soon reduced it to unconsciousness. Then Professor Curtis seized a long, keen edged knife and made an incision extending from the head down to the belly. In a few strokes he cut away the hide, and with an instrument like a pair of pruning shears he cut out the breast plate, exposing the lungs and the heart in its sac. This was carefully removed, and then the students made a rush to see the effect it had on the calf.

There lay the heart, bobbing about with every respiration the animal made. When the lungs were filled with air they almost entirely covered the heart, but during the expiration it came into view again, and its action could closely be studied. With a pair of delicate compasses Professor Curtis followed the jerky movements of the organ and measured it in several positions, showing that in systole the heart was a trifle shorter than during diastole.

The calf was kept alive just an hour, which was the time the lecture lasted, and just before it died Professor Curtis tied theorta, the main artery, at the point of its attachment, and with a single stroke of the knife cut out the organ and pinned it on a board between two rows of long pins. In this position, outside the body, the heart was about a dozen beats, and it became even more plain than before, by observing its situation between the pins, that it shortened when contracting, resuming its normal size at the end of the beat.—New York World.

One of the Flock Died.

An Inverness-shire shepherd was visited every six months by his priest, to whom he complained of his inability to remember his "Pater noster." The priest replied, "I believe you shepherds know each of your sheep by head mark;" and on Duncan answering him in the affirmative, the priest recommended him to place his sheep in a row and associate with each of them a word in the Lord's prayer. Thus, the first in order was to represent "Pater," the second "Noster," and so on to the end of the prayer. In that way he assured the shepherd he would easily commit his "Pater noster" to memory. At his next visit he asked Duncan how he was getting on? "Grand, your reverence," was the reply. "Let me hear you," said the priest. Duncan—"Pater noster, qui es in celo nomen tuum." "You're wrong," said the priest, "you've mislaid out a word." "Na, na, your reverence," rejoined the Highlander, "sane, tificetur deid last Christmas!"—Home Journal.

Stanley and His Tobacco.

When in the civilized world Mr. Henry M. Stanley smokes six cigars a day. In Africa he uses a pipe and mild tobacco, which he finds a source and an aid to concentration of mind. On one of his journeys down the Congo, as he was about to enter a dangerous country where he knew a fight was inevitable, he told his men to make ready and then lit his pipe and settled down for a five minute quiet smoke before the battle. Ten minutes later they were all fighting for their lives and the battle lasted for hours. He did not begin to smoke until he was 25 and did not mouster a pipe till he was 39. Livingstone, it is remembered, never smoked. Gordon was a most inveterate smoker, and when he went on his last journey to Khartoum 10,000 cigarettes formed an important part of his baggage.—New York Tribune.

An Anesthetic Bullet.

A German chemist has invented a new kind of anesthetic bullet, which he urges will, if brought into general use, greatly diminish the horrors of war. The bullet is of a brittle substance, breaking directly it comes in contact with the object at which it is aimed. It contains a powerful anesthetic, producing instantaneously complete insensibility, lasting for twelve hours, which, except that the action of the heart continues, is not to be distinguished from death. A bullet where these bullets are used will in a short time be apparently covered with dead bodies, but in reality merely with the prostrate forms of soldiers reduced for the time being to a state of unconsciousness. While in this condition they may, the German chemist points out, be packed in ambulance wagons and carried off as prisoners.—Frank Leslie's.

A "Brooming" Shot.

Another new shell, which is called the "Brooming" shell, after the celebrated broom of that name, has been invented by a mechanical engineer named Thimou, who has served in the artillery. This terrible engine is a projectile of four different results. It contains the object at which it is aimed, and, containing its own fuse, sends twelve bullets forward and the same number backward, finally exploding and discharging 24 bullets. Experiments will be made with the new engine at Perignon in a few days.—Paris Cor. London Telegram.

Settling Matrimonial Disputes.

They have a curious way of settling matrimonial disputes in Nepal, India. On a plain is a standard. When a wife wants a divorce from her husband she is given a fair start and has to run across the plain. Her husband half chases her with a hooker. If the woman reaches the standard first she obtains a dissolution of her marriage. If she doesn't get to the post at all, it is because her husband has caught her and cut her down.—New York Tribune.

Pumps!

S. A. RAMSAY'S

Manufacturer and Importer of all kinds of Wood, Force and Lift Pumps.

127 A Full Stock Always on Hand.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

S. A. RAMSAY.

WORK HORSES.

MR. BREALY is at present in Ontario purchasing

WORK TEAMS

and will arrive with them in

CALGARY

about the 25th inst.

Those requiring work teams had better hold their orders till he arrives, when they can inspect the animals. d w apl 1887.

BANK OF MONTREAL CALGARY BRANCH.

Office all through Canada and in London, Eng., New York and Chicago.

Agents in British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia.

Agents in Montana, U. S.—First National Bank—Fort Benton.

Agents in Minnesota, U. S.—First National Bank, St. Paul, Security Bank, Minneapolis.

OFFICE: In Dunn & Lachance's new block, corner of Stephen Avenue and McTavish Street.

A. D. BRAITHWAITE, Manager.

October 22 1886.

Holmes & Kirkpatrick

GENERAL DEALERS

Groceries, Dry Goods AND RANCH SUPPLIES.

At Calgary Prices.

HIGH RIVER -N-W T

Public Notice.

COURT OF REVISION.

Court of Revision

WILL MEET AT THE

TOWN HALL,

Monday, the Second day of May, A.D. 1887.

At the hour of 10 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of hearing appeals.

Saturday, the Twenty-third day of April, 1887.

GIVE NOTICE IN WRITING

To the Clerk of the Municipality, that he consider himself so aggrieved, naming the complainant and grounds of appeal, and upon what property.

By order,

C. SPARROW,

CLERK.

CALGARY, MARCH 23rd 1887.

HATS

HATS

A. FERLAND & CO.

HATS

HATS

A large shipment of New Goods just arrived comprising all kinds of HATS and CAPS.

Stetsons' Soft Felt,

Woodrow's best! Stiff Hats.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF COWBOY'S HATS.

In Boots and Shoes we keep only the best makes and guarantee perfect satisfaction at Lowest Prices.

To arrive in a few days a full line of

Ladies and Misses' Fine Shoes

From the celebrated house of THOMSON & CO., Montreal.

Our Stock of Groceries and Provisions is kept up to the standard and we invite comparison.

A. Ferland & Co.

Wholesale & Retail Merchants.

Brown Building Paper.

PLASTER HAIR

AT

ROGERS'

Wholesale & Retail

HARDWARE.

The Calgary Herald.

(DAILY and WEEKLY)

Daily published every afternoon except Sunday; weekly issued every Friday evening at the office.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, N. W. T.

Lucas & Ever, Publishers.

ALLEN LUCAS, Business Manager.
C. F. EVER, Editor.

Subscription—Daily, 1 year \$10 6 months \$5 3 months \$3; 1 month \$1.

Weekly—\$2 per annum, strictly cash in advance.

Advertising, Weekly edition, Transitory Advertisements, 10 cents per line solid non profit, for 500 insertion, 5 cents each subsequent insertion.

Professional Cards, On first page set 2000, \$12 per annum.

Stock Reports—\$10 to \$20 per annum according to size and number of shares.

Real Estate Commercial Advertising.

1 Column 12 Months, \$120; 1 Column 6 Months, \$60; 1 Column 3 Months, \$30.

1/2 Column 12 Months, \$60; 1/2 Column 6 Months, \$30; 1/2 Column 3 Months, \$15.

All Advertisements inserted until paid for and charged accordingly.

FRIDAY APRIL 29, 1897.

LAND GUIDES.

We are glad to learn from Mr. Rowe, the Dominion Lands agent here, that he has been authorized by the Commissioner to secure the services of two land guides whose duties will be to accompany parties of intending settlers in their search for homesteads and to give them all the information necessary for their comfort and convenience. The guides are to be available at all times and will be expected to keep themselves thoroughly posted in the land laws and workings of the department; to hunt up and explain the marks on surveyors' posts, to show settlers which are the open and which the reserved sections, and, generally, to instruct them in the many things which perplex and often discourage the newcomer. While the remuneration authorized to be paid to guides is scarcely as munificent as it might be, yet we have men who will undertake the work with enthusiasm because they have faith in our future and take a delight in showing strangers our magnificent resources.

The prompt action taken in this matter should satisfy even the most bilious Grits that the Government is willing to do everything in reason for the country. The suggestion which led to this action was made in THE HERALD last week, so there has been no time lost.

Just here we must again refer to another important matter, viz: the appointing of an immigration agent by the town or district to go to Winnipeg or Montreal and direct immigrants to this part of the Territories. Surely it is not asking too much of the town council and board of trade to take this matter up. We feel certain that if either of those bodies possessed half the enterprise of the average individual citizen they would do something to secure for their district a portion of the mass of financial and industrial worth that is flowing into the Northwest this year. It is a pity that such an opportunity should not be improved.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The worst enemy which the Northwest has to fear for the next eight months is the fire fiend. Already thousands of acres of land have been burned over, and, in the vicinity of Calgary, a number of buildings and other property destroyed. Often as the question has been asked we venture to repeat it: cannot something be done to prevent these fires. It is appalling to contemplate the danger which may at any time sweep down upon the settlers and it is equally exasperating to think that almost nothing is done to prevent such a catastrophe. It is time the settlers made a vigorous demand for protection, and the surest protection that can be given is to punish those who either thoughtlessly or willfully set out fires and allow them to get beyond control. There can be no doubt that many fires are caused by settlers setting out fires to clear a piece of ground for plowing and nearly all the fires that have occurred around Calgary this spring have been started in that way.

As we have just said, the only way to prevent fires is to detect and punish those who cause them and we think it should be made a duty of the N. W. M. P. to ferret out the culprits and bring them to justice. This should not be very difficult to do as, unfortunately, the fires leave plenty of evidence to show their course and, in most cases, their source. For instance a fire raged yesterday southwest of the town, and if a couple of policemen had gone out they could have followed back on its track and found out its origin. We commend this suggestion to the officers of the N. W. M. P.

THE INDIAN POPULATION

Sir John Macdonald's report from the Department of Indian Affairs opens out with the satisfactory statement that things have been going on very nicely of late among the Indians. Sir John refers to the visits of loyal chiefs to Eastern Canada last year, and remarks that they were highly delighted with all they saw. The summary of the Indian tribes and settlements of the Dominion shows the total Indian population to be 123,761, distributed as follows:

Ontario	17,998	North-West Ter.	31,524
Quebec	12,936	Peace River dis.	2,097
Nova Scotia	3,198	Ashabasca dis.	8,000
New Brunswick	1,576	McKenzie dis.	7,008
P. E. Island	808	Rupert's Land	4,070
Manitoba	8,754	Labrador	1,000
British Columbia	26,508	Arctic coast	4,000
Total	123,761		

This large population sends 5,593 children to school. Ontario Indians send one-third of these, and Manitoba and the Northwest as many more. The forty thousand Indians in British Columbia send only 510 Indians to school. The Indians cultivate, all told, about 93,600 acres of land in the Dominion—less than an acre per head. But in Ontario no less than 66,243 of these acres are cultivated, or more than four acres per Indian. Outside of Ontario the land cultivated averages about a quarter of an acre apiece. The Indians own 13,000 houses, or huts—no Indians, practically, live in anything else now; and 1,958 horses, 8,946 pigs, 6,297 oxen and 2,599 sheep. The great industries are fishing and hunting. The Indians get \$715,687 worth of furs annually, and catch \$560,367 worth of fish.

The balance now standing at credit of the Indian trust fund of the Dominion is \$3,281,149. The interest on this, together with receipts from land sales or reservations, timber dues, etc., pays the annuities to Indians and other expenses on their behalf, with the cost of outside administration of the department. The expense of the department last year was \$281,019.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The Edmonton Bulletin is a perverse fellow. He never can see any honesty in others. This can be taken as a pretty fair indication of what he is himself. While not daring to condemn the HERALD's scheme of dealing with the Indians, he, very contemptibly, insinuates that our motives are sinister. Then he deliberately states what is untrue, viz: that we conveyed the idea that the Red Deer country is not as well suited for civilized settlement as the present reserves. Those who know the selfishness of the Bulletin will understand the small-mindedness of that statement and we think the general public will acquit us of the charge of advocating a scheme which would place the Indians in a worse position than they occupy at present. Why the very essence of our scheme is to improve the condition of the original owners of the soil, and that is why we named a tract of country unexcelled in natural resources for the proposed Indian Territory. We know it is fit for settlement and admirably adapted for agriculture, but it is none too good for the Indians, who require every advantage and every encouragement which the Government can give in order to bring them to a higher state of civilization and usefulness. We agree with the Bulletin that "the tract alluded to is probably one of the finest in the whole Northwest." * * * That many of the Indians would be glad to trade their present reserves for a share in that district is more than likely. We strongly condemn the selfish expression which follows—"but it is to be hoped that the Government will not offer them the trade."

We hope the Government will offer them the trade and we feel sure, like the Bulletin, that they will accept it. Our reasons for advocating the setting apart of an Indian Territory are, briefly, as follows:

The Indians are, under existing circumstances, a burden to themselves and a curse to the white settlements near which they are located.

They are continually off their reserves in large numbers and maintain a wretched subsistence by begging, stealing and committing other crimes of the most vicious and degrading character.

The school system has been almost a failure because of the impossibility of inducing Indian children to leave their homes and remain at the schools.

The Indians do not benefit as largely as they might from the farm instructors, implements and seed which the Government gives them, and the concentration of the tribes would have the effect of stimulating one tribe to excel another in agricultural pursuits and it would be easier to make them realize the results of

their labor.

The agents and instructors would be able to meet from time to time and discuss matters relating to their respective tribes with unmistakable results.

The cost to the country would be greatly lessened almost at once and in a short time the Indians would become self-sustaining, even if they had nothing but the increase of their live stock to depend on, but in addition to this they would improve their condition by agriculture, and by various industries which they could readily be taught. Once gain the Indian's attention and interest him and he is an apt scholar.

The tract of country on the Red Deer is admirably adapted for the purposes and requirements of the Indian, and, as yet, is entirely unsettled by whites.

Many other reasons of greater or less weight will suggest themselves to those who understand the Indian character. The great obstacle to their improvement is the lack of sympathy for and interest in the fate of the children of the plains.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, will probably visit Calgary during the summer.

The Winnipeg Commercial says: "If prohibition is to succeed in the territories, some new measure must take the place of the permit system; but the difficulty of enforcing any measure where it is not supported by public opinion, will be made apparent no matter what move may be made. At any rate prohibition is a delusion under the existing order of things whilst the permit is a snare to the enforcement of the law against the illicit sale of liquor."

The High River section of the Stock Association will meet at High River on Monday, May 9, to make arrangements for the round-up, which will commence on June 1st. It is highly desirable that every stockman should enter the Association and cooperate with other stockmen in gathering the cattle. The reasons in favor of united action are sufficiently palpable to all stockmen and it is only necessary to remind them of the day of the meeting in order to secure their attendance.

The Mail, in reviewing the report of the Minister of the Interior, finds that "Four national parks have been located in the Rocky mountains in addition to the reservation at Banff. Sites for hotels and residences at Banff Springs are being taken up rapidly. The use of water is to be allowed to lessees on the following terms—Each lessee must have thirty tubs on his premises, and the rental is to be fifteen dollars per tub per annum. Thus for \$450 a year the right to open bathing houses can be secured."

We wish the spectacle which was presented at the Sarcee "grub dance" in town a few days ago could be repeated in all its hideousness at Ottawa. It would help our legislators to realize the condition of the Indians under the present system. Filthy, emaciated and diseased, it was difficult to realize that they were human. And yet these Sarcees have been located on the outskirts of the town for years and have had all the advantages (?) of mixing with the whites and learning the ways of civilization. Another year or two and most of them will have passed out of existence.

It is gratifying to learn through Rev. Father Lacombe that Lieut. Governor Dewdney is very much liked by the Indians. They all respect and love him and remember his words long after he has left them. His influence among them is supreme, because he thoroughly understands their character and knows how to deal with them. He is always cool and kindly spoken and even when he refuses their requests he does it in such a way that they do not grumble. It is almost a pity that the Governor could not devote his whole time to the Indians, though in his administration of the white man's affairs he has been quite as successful as with the Indian.

One of the chief defects of the prohibitory law in Kansas has been the abuse of drug store licenses. At the last session of the legislature a law was passed which was intended to remedy this evil. This law prescribes that any person desiring to open a drug store (in which places only may intoxicating liquors be sold in Kansas) must obtain the signatures of twenty-five respectable women to a petition for the authority to open such store. It provides, further, that any person who buys liquor must go before a notary public and make affidavit as to what use he will make of his purchase, and swear that it is not intended to be drunk as a beverage. One of the first practical results of this new law has been the prac-

tical destruction of the Kansas trade of the wholesale liquor business in Kansas City and St. Joseph.

The Minister of the Interior says in his annual report that with regard to the cattle ranches in the Northwest, it is estimated that there were last year one hundred thousand head of cattle and horses on ranches leased from the Government as compared with forty thousand the previous year. The information relating to stock raising and ranching in the territories is most encouraging. A lengthy reference is made to the breeding of horses in the Northwest, and the number of such animals on the ranches is put down at 11,000. The report points out that the area within which the stock raising industry may be successfully prosecuted is growing year by year to be more extensive than has been anticipated. In fact the capacity of the Canadian Northwest for raising live stock is said to be practically unlimited.

Our correspondent on the question of a market for settlers makes some very good suggestions, which it is hoped, will not go unheeded. Calgary should have a market day. It would be a great boon to the settlers having produce to sell as well as to citizens. Our correspondent can scarcely expect to monopolize the market for butter and eggs at his own prices as long as people have the right to buy wherever they choose. It would, however, be a good thing if our citizens would give a preference to "home manufactures," even at a slight advance on the price of imported goods. If we had a market day so that housekeepers would know when and where they could purchase "fresh" butter, eggs, vegetables, etc., it would promote local trading. Add to this a heavy tax on outsiders who bring in a carload of produce from time to time and hawk it from house to house, and the settlers would have quite enough protection for a free country. If we understand the matter it was the outsider the merchants complained about, not the farmer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

To the Editor.
SIR:—Will you kindly allow me a small space in your valuable paper to draw attention to the way in which liquor is being sold in Calgary. I have been amused beyond measure by the grotesque position taken by the council in the matter of suppressing the illegal sale of liquor. The petition they have drawn up for the purpose of sending to Ottawa is a marvellous document. It may amuse but cannot instruct the members of Parliament. It is altogether at variance with the facts and it is my intention, with your permission, to show the whiskey business is not carried on by outsiders, as stated in the petition, but by actual residents, and prominent ones too, of Calgary. This may seem to you a bold assertion to make but I am prepared to substantiate it, and would be glad to do so if the officers of the law would do their duty.

I do not aspire to the distinction of being called an informer, but as a citizen who has the well-being of our town at heart, I feel it to be my duty to base the actual state of things placed squarely before the public so that they may be able to judge whether the action of the Council is calculated to remove the evil that is complained of, and if the council are sincere and honestly intend to accomplish some good they will put the blame where it belongs, that is on the "responsible" and "respectable" gentlemen who retail the stuff and not on those who take even chances with the law and do the smuggling. The smuggler runs all the risk and gets all the abuse from the council, while the man who sells in town makes all the profit and runs no risk, because he stands in with those who are likely to interfere with his business, and is allowed to carry it on about as he pleases.

Why, sir, there are at least a dozen places in Calgary where liquor is sold openly over the bar and yet no effort is made to suppress it. A British subject may well marvel at the law and its boasted dignity when it is allowed to be systematically and continually broken before the eyes of those who have sworn to maintain it "without fear, favor, or malice." The trouble is that the traffic is hedged round with an influence which makes it almost respectable and honorable. Men recognize and foster the traffic, who, if they were in any other community or under a different law would not countenance an illegal act. In Calgary it seems as if there was no law they must recognize and of course the liquor business has grown and flourished to tremendous proportions. All there is, I believe, more money invested in it than in any other single business in the town. "Responsible" and "respectable" men are not ashamed to engage in it, and the occasional seizures and convictions are looked upon as misfortune, for the double reason that they mean the spilling of "good" whiskey, and the sending of a big fine to Ottawa instead of to the distillers or wholesale dealers.

If the authorities want to make headway against the traffic they must bring it down from its exalted position and make it a common crime to be engaged in it. The surest way to accomplish this is to do away with fines and make the penalty imprisonment at hard labor. It is sheer nonsense for the authorities to try to evade the responsibility of enforcing the law by pleading that it is impossible to detect those engaged in the business. The town is engaged in the business. The town is not so large or thickly populated as to shelter the traffic in inaccessible places,

nor are there so many means of ingress to the town but that the police with ordinary diligence could conquer the evil, and I fancy that when attention is called to the matter in Parliament, there we will hear some not altogether complimentary remarks about the police.

I thank you for printing the above, and hoping that you will do me a similar favor at some other time, I am
W. H. CRY.

Calgary, April 23.

GIVE THE SETTLERS A CHANCE

To the Editor of the HERALD.

SIR:—In your weekly edition published Friday, 15th of April, I see a notice to the effect that the store keepers think it very hard that the settlers can hawk their things round the town without a license. It is as well to know both sides of the question. Many of the settlers have tried to deal with the store keepers, with what success? What happened last season with regard to butter? Numbers of people went to great expense and spent all their spare cash in buying dairy cows, milk pans, etc., thinking there was sure to be a certain market for their butter. For a few weeks all went well. Of course they knew the price must come down in time and did not expect more than 30 cents per pound, but when it was more scarce they thought the price would go up. What happened? They took their butter in and were offered not more than 20 cents. Why? Because one firm sent down east or to Manitoba and bought some hundreds of pounds very cheap. Now, we cannot expect to compete at present with Manitoba. This is a new place and everything is very dear to the settler. Even when the store keepers do buy from you at reduced rates they expect you to take out the amount, in goods, at their shop and many won't take your goods unless you so deal. Now, as a rule, farmer's wives only have the butter and egg money for their clothes, or extra things in the house, and it may so happen that you want some drapery or something from the hardware store with your "butter money," but you can't get the money, so the store keeper makes money two ways—on your butter and on the goods he sells you.

One firm are more liberal-minded than the rest of the store keepers and they have always done their utmost to help the settlers. In many cases it is the women of the house who have to take the goods to Calgary to sell and it is far from pleasant to hawk the goods from house to house. No one thinks of the trouble and anxiety the farmer has in growing his things. They are only intent on buying things cheap of the settler and beating him down. Now do the store keepers sell cheap? Certainly not. On the first chance they raise their prices. What about meat this winter, what about coal and wood?

Where the butchers offer \$50 per head for cattle on large ranches they offer \$40 on the small ones and seem surprised that you don't care to "give" your cattle away. If the store keepers work against the farmer, why the farmers must form an association to get their goods in other ways and kill or sell their meat among themselves. It is quite time we had a market and market day in Calgary and when the bridges are built there should be no difficulty about it. This would be a great convenience all round, a great help to the settlers, and Indian in Calgary could be always sure of a good supply of butter, eggs and vegetables. Let there be a certain price fixed for certain seasons of the year for butter and eggs, say 45c. in winter, from November to April; from April to end of May 55c; June, July and August, 55c. to 60c.; September and October, 55c. to 40c. In England the supply regulated the price in country towns. Eggs are always dear till after Easter, 50c.; from Easter they drop to 40 and 35c. and so on down to 25c. a dozen, till they get scarce again. The good or bad season must regulate the price of vegetables and if the store keepers would buy from the settlers and pay cash down or weekly, or monthly transactions, instead of sending to British Columbia for stale things, it would be a real help and a regular trade would be established.

There is one hint I could give. Let the store keepers keep a boy to go round for orders. I have known plenty of people go without potatoes, vegetables &c., because they could not spare time to go and order them. There is surely room for a good green grocer's store now with an errand boy attached. No one expects the late high prices to keep up and most of us would only be too pleased to have a certain market for our goods.

With regard to vegetables, there is nowhere you can sell them except the hotels or private houses. Settlers would only be too thankful if they could find a regular market for their things. If they had plenty of money they would never come here to live and many of them have a hard struggle for existence for the first few years. Many things fail and they have to start again and again, but no one helps them and everyone grinds them down. There are very few things they can make ready money at to carry them through the summer—only butter, eggs and vegetables and it is on the kindness of the private people in dealing with them that they rely.

Another suggestion I would make. There is need of a monthly market for the sale of surplus stock, like they have in English country towns. I know people who hunted for milk cows and pigs last autumn for weeks and who sent miles round the country with little or no result. A certain place just outside the town should be set apart with pens for the animals. It should be held on a market day when the town would be full. At the same time and place hay and corn could be contracted for. This would bring money to Calgary and do good in many ways, and every one would know they could get what they want on a certain day—cows, calves, horses, pigs, etc., could be bought or sold.

Surely I have said enough to show that it would be absurd to expect us to pay for a hawker's license with the present authorities we have to contend against.

Trusting in fairness to the settlers you will publish this letter. I am,
ONE OF THE HAWKERS WHO ARE TAKING THE TRADE FROM OUR STARVING SETTLERS.

I. O. O. F.

A RED LIVERY DAY FOR ALBERTA LODGE
NO. 1

Commemorative Service—Something about the
Order, Old and New.

On Sunday the Oddfellows of Calgary commemorated the 66th anniversary of the order by a parade to the Methodist church. Shortly before eleven o'clock they left their hall in a double column headed by the Calgary band in their elegant new uniforms. They marched along Stephen Avenue to McFarish street, thence down to McIntyre Avenue and along it to the church, where they filed and where given seats in the front which had been reserved for them. They presented a very fine appearance and everybody turned out to see them.

Rev. Mr. Betts preached an able and impressive sermon from 1 Samuel 18-3. "Then Jonathan and David made a covenant." He showed that covenanting was as old as did, if not older than the human race and dwelt on the degree of friendship, love and truth that was manifested in the covenant referred to in the text and reviewed the principles of Oddfellows, enjoining the members of the order to guard them truly and carry them out in ordinary life. He reviewed the history of the order briefly, showing the rapid progress it has made and the great benefit it has been to mankind. When the service was concluded the procession reformed and marched back to the hall, the band playing an appropriate hymn.

ALBERTA LODGE.

was organized in December 1884, the charter members being George Murdoch, D. Bain, H. Andrews, Spencer Douglas and F. J. Claxton. They received a charter direct from the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Baltimore. The lodge met first in the old town hall and its progress was slow at first but during the past two years it has had great success and the membership is now 69. The present officers are as follows:

W. H. Cushing, N. O.; D. Bain, V. G.; J. C. Linton, P. M.; S. S. Spafford, W. J. H. Gerson, C. R. Fletcher, R. S. N. G. H. Wallace, L. S. N. G. D. Nolan, L. S. N. G. H. Wallace, L. S. N. G. J. Hume, L. S. N. G. H. Wallace, L. S. N. G. T. Macdonald, L. G. G. Lambert, D. G. S. H. D. Andrews, A. G. G. Murdoch, D. G. S.

The lodge is in a flourishing condition, financially and otherwise.

HISTORY OF THE ORDER.

Some claim great antiquity for Oddfellows. P. G. Sire Wilder, the father of the Order in America, while on a visit to England, in 1826, procured from a lodge there the emblem of Adam laying the corner stone of Oddfellows. Others claim that it was established away among the Jewish Priesthood by Moses and Aaron, as it has been stated on good authority that there was such an order among the Jews while captive in Babylon in order to enable them to circumvent their enemies and enable them to maintain fidelity to their religion. They are said to have retained it until their subjugation by the Romans. Some members of them organized as a Roman Legion in A. D. 79. They being faithful to the Emperor he named them Fellow Citizens and Oddfellows and gave them a dispensation emblem on a golden plate with emblems of mixed Jewish and Roman ideas such as he sun, moon, stars, the lamb, lion, dove and many others. Tradition has it that the secret signs were those of the ancient order of Mahatma. Our present name was given by the Romans from the singularity of our notions and from knowing each other in the dark as well as in daylight. The first authentic record we have is in the 18th century, when the writer Daniel Defoe mentions the society of Oddfellows, and the Gentleman's Magazine, of 1745, speaks of the Oddfellows Lodge as a place where a very pleasant and recreative evening may be spent. In 1798, James Montgomery the poet wrote a song on Oddfellows. The Order at this time was called "The Ancient and Honorable Loyal Old Fellows." Dues were collected weekly until 1837, since then regular annual dues. All lodges were independent and self-instituted until about 1860, when the United Order was formed, having London as its center. In 1860 the I. O. O. F. of Manchester Unity was formed, with its center at Manchester. On April 26, 1819, Washington Lodge, No. 1, was instituted, and Thomas Wilder chosen first Noble Grand. This was formed by self-institution, but they at once applied to Manchester for a charter, but they did not receive one until 1820, when it was issued by Duke of York Lodge of Preston, England. This was ratified in June 1821, by the General Committee in the United States under Grand Lodge; on January 15th, 1825, the different state Grand Lodges united in organizing what is now known as the I. O. O. F. and the first annual meeting was held on Washington's birthday following. On May 15th, 1826, a charter was granted by the English branch, granting sole jurisdiction in America to this body. On July 25th, 1828, P. G. Sire Wilder instituted Lone Star Lodge, No. 1, in Texas. This was the first charter granted by the body to a foreign lodge, Texas yet being out of the Union. In 1842 the I. O. O. F. severed all connection with the English branch on account of their changing the Work of the Order without consulting this branch of the Order. In 1843 Prince of Wales Lodge No. 1 was instituted in Montreal. This was the first charter granted for Canada.

DONALD DOTS.

DONALD, B. C. April 25—Several names have changed names and proprietors during the past few days.

Wild geese shooting appears to be the sport at present.

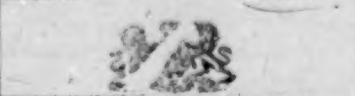
A sportsman near the Beaver reports seeing the body of a man in the Columbia river. It is yet unknown who the unfortunate man is.

Several arrests have been made recently for stealing, but there was no conviction.

Rounders have been arrested and fined their dollars and cents for looting. Mar-sars, however, are not arrested at all.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Merchants of Calgary, have all agreed to raise their places of business, at the following hours: Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at eight o'clock, Wednesday at six o'clock.



SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Clothing Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Monday, 2nd May, 1887.

Printed forms of tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required may be had on application to the undersigned. No tenders will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of all articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent of the value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The tender will be not accepted the cheque will be returned. No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE, Comptroller N. W. M. Police, Ottawa, March 25th, 1887.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed in a letter addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Monday, 2nd May, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 31st June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Tinned Corn, Apples, Raisins, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and various other articles. Particulars of the supplies required, and of the delivery, etc., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg.

Particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg. Particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg. Particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg.

Tenders must be made up in the Money column in the schedule, and the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

When tenders are made for a particular article, it is because the articles so designated suit the Department for the purpose required better than others; in such cases, of course, the tenderer is not to be taken into consideration.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

Tenders will please note carefully the following conditions:

1. Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been assured of the satisfactory delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.

2. No tender for supplies of a description different from that given in the tender will be considered, and supplies which are found, on delivery, to be of a kind or quality different from those described, will be rejected by the Department; and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss sustained on the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract.

3. It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered at the various points for the price named in the tender; that no additional charges for packing or any other account will be entertained, and that an invoice must accompany each separate delivery must also be sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories. When the supplies are for points in the Manitoba Superintendency the triplicate invoice should be sent to E. McNeil, Winnipeg.

4. Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the schedule for each article for which a tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery; no tender based on a system of averages will be considered.

5. Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost, not only of sending their samples to the Department of Indian Affairs but also of freight charges incurred in returning each sample to the tenderer.

6. When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample," tenderers should understand that the sample is to be sent either to the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg, or to any one of the sub-intendants Indian Agencies.

AGENTS.—MANITOBA.

H. Martineau, The Narrows, Lake Manitoba, Portage la Prairie.

A. M. Mackay, Portage la Prairie.

R. J. N. Fisher, Portage la Prairie.

Geo. McPherson, Assiniboia.

J. McIntyre, Grand Rapids.

J. Hume, Grand Rapids.

A. Mackay, Grand Rapids.

AGENTS.—NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

J. A. Merkle, Battle.

J. J. Campbell, Moose Mountain.

A. McDonald, Crooked Lake.

W. S. Grant, Assiniboia Reserve.

P. J. Williams, Fort Hills.

J. B. Lash, Muskegwan's Reserve.

H. Keith, Touchwood Hills.

J. M. Hay, Prince Albert.

J. A. Mackay, Union Lake.

G. G. Munn, Forts.

J. A. Mitchell, Edmonton.

W. Anderson, Peace Hills.

W. Parkinson, Blood Reserve.

Blackfoot Crossing.

W. Degg, Blackfoot Crossing.

W. C. de Hartshorn, Narrows Reserve.

And that no attention will be paid to a sample of any article which may accompany a tender, if a standard sample of such article is on file at the Department of Indian Affairs or any one of the offices of agencies aforesaid.

These schedules must not be mutilated they must be returned to the Department entire even if the supply of one article only is tendered for—and tenderers should in the cover letter accompanying their tender, state the pages of the schedule on which the articles for which they have tendered.

The receipt of any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Feb. 1887.

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Dealers in

General Merchandise

HULL & TROUNCE.

Wholesale and Retail

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STANLEY & PEW.

DRUGS

AND

STATIONERY.

THE WOODBINE.

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THE STAR SALOON.

620 SUTHERLAND—Proprietor.

Cocktails & Collins

Finer than the Finest.

DR. N. J. LINDSAY, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, etc. Graduate of Trinity University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont. Office and residence—Stephen Avenue East, Calgary, Alberta.

DR. J. E. FOWLER, DENTAL SURGEON. Permanently located. All dental operations skillfully performed. Rooms over Post Office, Calgary, Alberta.

T. B. LAFFERTY, Barrister, Attorney at Law, etc., Calgary.

L. OUGREED & McCARTHY, BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC. OFFICE, Stephen Avenue, Calgary, Alberta.

P. McCARTHY, J. A. LOUGREED, Solicitors for The Bank of Montreal, The Imperial Bank of Canada, North British Canadian Invest. Co.

BURCHILL & DOWDY, BRANDON, MAN. FRESH MEATS, FOWL, FISH, GAME, ETC., ETC.

STALLS—Homer Ave., between 9th and 10th Sts. FRESH MEAT HOUSE, Corner 4th St. and Homer Ave. Correspondence promptly attended to.

VETERINARY. MARK PETTIT, VETERINARY SURGEON. And Dentist, begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Calgary, and surrounding district, that he is prepared to treat horses and cattle with any kind of disease, having had 11 years' experience, both in Canada and the United States.

—Dentistry a Specialty—Those such of horses are rendered almost useless by lameness, irregular and diseased teeth. Now your opportunity to have your horses' mouths put in good condition. Horses condition in the season for engagements, both racing and trotting; good stabling. Office and stables—L. G. Baker's old store, Calgary.

HOTELS. CALGARY HOUSE. This hotel is now open. It is the only house in town where you can get breakfast at 6 a.m. It is the quietest house in town. No bar.

JOHN MCINNES, PROPRIETOR.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL—Atlantic Ave. Nearly opposite the railway station. First-class most comfortable hotel in Calgary. First-class meals and good attendance. Good bar and pool room in connection. Every effort made to secure the comfort of guests. HUGH MCLEOD, PROPRIETOR.

GERALD HOUSE. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. One minutes' walk from C. P. R. Depot, Atlantic Avenue.

Nov 24th GEO. TOZER, Proprietor.

THE CLARENCE HOTEL. Corner Tates and Douglas streets. Fire Proof Brick Building in the Center of the City.

New and elegant in all its appointments.

Rates—\$2, \$2.50 and \$5, according to room.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr., Proprietor.

VICTORIA B. C.

NOTICE. All Parties are hereby warned against depositing the garbage or other filth on any portion of the

W. T. HAMMAY, Agent Townsfolk Trustees.

Tenders for a license to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the District of Alberta, N. W. T.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed in a letter addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Monday, 2nd May, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 31st June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Tinned Corn, Apples, Raisins, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and various other articles. Particulars of the supplies required, and of the delivery, etc., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg.

Particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg. Particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg.

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CARRYING BRIDGES.

THE NEW INVENTION M. DE BRAZZA
WILL TAKE TO AFRICA.

Explorers Convinced of the Necessity
of Making Themselves Comfortable.
"Roughing It" is Simply an Invitation
to Disaster—Modern Advantages.

The improvements that have been made within a few years in traveling equipments have greatly increased the facilities for exploration, while lessening its discomforts. Savorgnan de Brazza will soon take back to Africa the latest invention designed to facilitate the work of explorers. If it is as perfect as its inventor asserts, it will be a great boon to African travelers.

One of the greatest impediments to exploratory work in all tropical regions is the large number of rivers, big and little, that must be crossed. An expedition sometimes has to cross three or four streams in a single day. Often the stream is unfordable, and the party has to walk miles to find boats or a ford. Where the river can be forded the explorers pass over on the shoulders of their stout carriers. Sometimes a careless or inattentive porter drops a box or bundle of valuables in the water, and it is ruined or lost. Every body will remember the picture in one of Stanley's books representing the explorer on standing on the bank of a rapid river, aiming his rifle at one of his porters, whom he threatens to shoot if he drops his load. The poor fellow, submerged to his neck, is struggling slowly along with Stanley's precious box of records on his head.

The French Congo is cut up by almost innumerable streams. When De Brazza goes back there in a month or two he will take with him two portable bridges. They are a new invention just patented by a great company of French mechanists. These bridges are each thirty meters, or about 100 feet in length, which exceeds the width of most African rivers. It is asserted that soldiers, sailors or natives will be able to put up one of these bridges complete in three quarters of an hour, and that men, mules and heavily laden wagons can safely cross upon them. They are, of course, divisible into small pieces, and can be transported on the backs of porters across savage and roadless countries.

MAKING THEMSELVES COMFORTABLE.
Explorers are now more firmly convinced than they used to be of the necessity of making themselves as comfortable as the circumstances will permit, and so they provide themselves with roomy tents, iron bedsteads, cork beds, rubber bath tubs, folding chairs, portable tables and other conveniences of civilization. They think, in tropical countries especially, that any attempt to rough it more than is actually necessary is simply to invite disaster. The improvements also that have been made in their scientific instruments and food supplies have much facilitated their work and added to their comfort. By the invention of dry gumming plates, travelers have been able to discard their rude and inadequate drawings for the more satisfactory process of photography. The comparatively new practice of carrying all sorts of provisions is a great boon to explorers. It is found even in tropical climates that canned soups, meats and vegetables will keep for an almost unlimited length of time. In this way explorers now take along for their private table little delicacies which their predecessors could not obtain, and the supply tin came in most parts of Africa make very good money, as the natives regard them as valuable presents.

In the past fifty years there have not been any great improvements in the geographical instruments used by explorers, though in their present form they are more handy and portable than they used to be. Modern steam winding and water tight watches are a great convenience, and so are portable boats made in sections, a comparatively recent invention. The greatest advantage, however, enjoyed by recent travelers is the ease with which distant parts of the world are now reached. Fifty years ago we were 100 days distant from the Cape of Good Hope and 150 days from Bombay. Now the exposure is not only carried with safety across the sea, but, as a rule, we can make use of modern facilities of travel almost to the very threshold of the regions he intends to explore.—New York Sun.

Mr. Evans and Julius Caesar.
The New York Sun has discovered a remarkable resemblance between Wm. M. Evans and Julius Caesar, as depicted in the February number of Northern's magazine. It discerns the face of Evans in all essential particulars reproduced in the portrait from the various busts—the brow of Evans, the nose and chin of Evans, the characteristic lines from the nostrils to the corners of the mouth, the cheek of Evans. "The expression of Evans is here in Caesar's face—thoughtful, self-satisfied, sad and yet half humorous."

This is the more puzzling, according to the Sun, because an equally extraordinary likeness exists between Mr. Evans and Caesar. "Several years ago a bust of the great Roman orator, imported by a certain Chicago millionaire, passed through the New York custom house without paying duty, because the inspectors could find no body like that of the antiquary for a bust of Mr. Evans, then secretary of state. This Caesar came in doubtless because he looked so much like Evans."—London Globe.

Lady's Brassy's Monkey Boudoir.
The show apartment in the house of Lady Brassy, where "Voyage on the Nile" made her famous as a clever woman as well as the wife of a rich man, is the monkey boudoir. It is described as a snuggerly to delight the soul of Darwin. The monkey is depicted in all the details of the decoration. He climbs over walls, gambols on the frame, sprawls over the ceiling, and is stuffed and suspended in mid air wherever he can be seen posturing in various attitudes. Monkeys are worked in the tapestries, figure in the carpets and rugs, and are painted upon the piano and carved upon the clock. The quaintness of the scene is only enhanced by the success with which it has been developed.—London Letter.

KEEPSAKES.

Each letter has a keepsake
In the memory of his love;
One line a note or a ribbon,
And one a trill or a glow.
But I am sick to death of this
Of these I treasure apart;
There are only sleeping my presents,
And not, oh, my heart!
—Nathaniel's Narrative

Stones Which Lovers Buy.

"The girls are growing more mercenary every year," remarked the senior member of a Broadway jewelry firm the other day. "Why, if the young men only knew—but then it's none of our business. Here comes another, I'll bet."

A fair creature enveloped in seal skins and wearing the jauntiest little bonnet ever turned out of a milliner's hands walked up to the counter with a business like air. Diving into her reticule she brought forth a tiny jewel case containing a diamond.

"Will you tell me, sir, what it will cost to have this duplicated?"

The expert in diamonds looked at the young lady severely and inquired if she desired to have the setting exactly similar.

"Oh, yes, I must have something the exact counterpart," she replied, somewhat embarrassed.

Examining the stone the jeweler stated that he could furnish a similar one and set it for \$50.

"Well, I declare, I thought it would cost at least \$250," exclaimed the fair creature. "Tell me, is this not a pure white stone?"

"No, madam, it is not. It is off color and has not the requisite fire. But it is a fair stone for \$50."

After the lady had departed the jeweler sighed and said that she made the tenth. "You see," said he, "nearly every young man believes it the proper thing to present his best girl with a diamond. Many of these cannot afford to pay for a gem which is of the best grade, so they buy a stone that is off color, thinking that the young lady, not being an expert, will never know the difference. But bless you, some are a match for them every time. They sip and smile and exclaim: 'Oh, how lovely!' but as soon as convenient they slip around to a jewelry store and find out its true value. Now, that young lady has no idea of getting a duplicate. She took that means of sizing up how much her dear George loved her. We are bothered to death with such victors."—New York Mail and Express.

Advice to Newspaper Contributors.

Write only when you have something to say and then charge a price for your work. Not the price that you wish to get but that which the overstocked market is likely to pay. And, though Maurice Thompson did say: "The waste basket is the true cradle of literary art," do not cradle your own work in your own basket unless you are quite sure that its ill success is due to lack of worth rather than to the fact that you sent it to the wrong stall. Vegetables won't do for bouillonieres, remember, any more than roses will satisfy the pangs of hunger. So send your farm produce to the green grocer's; your crisp facts to the daily press, not to the magazines. It is so true that ignorance of the section where readers wait to absorb just what you are waiting to print consigns a forcible message from your brain to theirs to an untimely grave in the waste basket. Last, if a manuscript is not satisfactory when completed do not send it out, but lay aside until one day you pull it out of its pigeon hole for re-perusal. Then to open it will prove either a pretty good thing, or when you come to your well needed ideas as a stranger's the one thing lacking will be at once apprehended and supplied. Make it money's worth and claim your wages—or leave the field for those who are living to work and working to live.—Trebler Old in The Journalist.

Memorial to Highland Mary.

The memorial of Highland Mary has taken definite shape. It appears the proposal originated with the Glasgow Cowal society, who ask the co-operation of all Burns clubs in the erection of a memorial to Highland Mary at her birthplace, Dunoon, in Cowal. The site they have selected—the rocky ridge of the Castle Hill, between the road and the sea—is very prominent, and the memorial, when erected, will be seen from a great distance, and all the Clyde steamers will pass within a stone's throw of it. The subject and the site alike demand a handsome structure.—Cleveland Leader.

John Ericsson is now 54, and knows all he ever learned.

A Congressman's Last Words.

The last words of the late ex-Representative William Kimmel, of Maryland, were, "I am nearing port, but fear not the breakers; the captain is aboard and all is well."

GO TO

LINTON'S BOOK STORE

FOR

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Cigars,
Cigarettes, Tobaccos, &c.
Wall Papers and Borders!

The latest Papers, Magazines, Novels always on Hand

James C. Linton.

2nd Door East of Royal Hotel.

Leading Dry Goods House.

We are busy as hatters this month taking stock and preparing for the arrival of our NEW SPRING STOCK, which comprises all the

Latest and Most Desirable Novelties

For SPRING and SUMMER!

We would thank our many customers, and the public, for their generous support during the past few years, which has been of such a character as to necessitate us to greatly increase our purchases and stocks, and any previous effort in close and judicious buying.

WE EXPECT OUR STOCK EARLY.

The goods are right and the prices such as will recommend them to every purchaser. We will be somewhat confined for room for another season, but hope soon to overcome this difficulty and introduce our customers to more commodious quarters, furnished with all the latest improvements and facilities for conducting our business to the greatest advantage and convenience of our customers and pleasure of ourselves. Call early and examine our goods.

RANKIN & ALLAN, AVENUE

A CATASTROPHE.

The cat stood on the freezing fence,
Where he for fun had fled.
At midnight prompt did he commence
To paint the back yard red.

There demon-like and black he screamed
As bound to feed the storm
Of mission, which from windows streamed
Straight at his fur off form.

Bookjacks rolled on. He would not go
Without Maria's word;
Maria in the kitchen low
His youth no longer heard.

Maria, Mr. Thomas cried,
"Maria, must you stay?"
And but the booming boots replied
That fast was thrown away.

Then came a gunshot's thunder sound;
The cat—oh, where was he?
Ask of his fragments strewn around
In that cat-aprophe.

With bookjacks, bricks and many a sewer
The sleepers did their part,
But the noisiest thing which perished there
Was that old cat so smart.
—H. C. Dodge in Chicago Sun.

A MARTYR OF FASHION.

In days, not old, when nights were cold,
And Jack Frost held his way,
A Rhode told, with wings of gold,
Sang merrily his lay-lay-lay,
Sung merrily his lay-lay-lay.
"My love is a coolish fair,
With lots of cash to spare,
And tho' it's cold, 'tis well I'm told,
No overcoat to wear.
So I'll be bold, and tho' it's cold,
No overcoat I'll wear."

So this brave wight, in clothing tight,
Went forward to the fray;
He danced all night, but ere 'twas light
He'd caught pneumonia-lay-lay-lay,
He'd caught pneumonia-lay-lay-lay.
His little chest was sore,
With mustard plasters raw,
But ere he died, he faintly cried—
"I've kept the snow I swore;
A swell am I, you bet your eye,
No overcoat I wear!"
—A. W. H. in Life.

NOTHING TO SAY.

A maiden never should be seen
To smoke a cigarette,
For kisses smelt with nicotine
Are a g. you can bet.
—Merchant Traveler.

It's very nice for you to talk
About the proper way,
But, young man with the cigarette,
What has the girl to say?
—Washington Circle.

'Tis true the boots at cigarette,
But too we've often heard,
She's never just a thick time,
And isn't such a word.
—Merchant Traveler.

A MOVING TALE.

The novelist paused awhile to think,
And may be he paused awhile to drink;
"A moving tale, I would fain indite—
Tell me, oh, tell me, of what shall I write?"
Why, write of the cat who is running away
From bookjacks and beetles, in deadly array.
I think it will prove a success without fail,
For most surely that is a moving tale.
—Goodell's Sun.

ROYAL MAIL LINE



CALGARY

AND

MACLEOD.

Communicating the Scotchman will leave Calgary on Monday arriving at Macleod Wednesday. Leave Macleod on Thursday, arriving at Calgary Saturday.

For passenger or freight rates apply to

G. C. KING & CO., CALGARY.

OR

WM. BLACK MACLEOD.

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RANKIN & ALLAN, AVENUE

Glanville's Clothing House.

Stephen Avenue.

Our stock of Clothing, Gents Furnishings
Hats and Caps etc., is now complete.

Pants-Pants-Pants

In this department will be found some
of the newest and choicest goods in
the market at prices that

CANNOT BE BEATEN.

Ties, Collars and Cuffs

Braces, Hosiery Etc.,

In endless Variety.

J. F. GLANVILLE & CO

Have You Seen

The Light Running

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE?

YOU HAVEN'T!

Then you don't know anything about solid comfort in doing your sewing, and never will know until you have seen and operated this Light Running Machine.

The DOMESTIC should be in every home. It makes the tired mother and overworked housewife more cheerful, it brings back the smiles and banishes the blues caused by using the old common machines.

Don't let another day pass without securing one on easy terms from

S. A. RAMSAY, Calgary.

S. B. Oil and needles of all kinds kept in stock. Repairing promptly attended to. Desires, Organs, Backboards, Buggies, Wagons, Mowers, Reapers, Plows of all kinds, Force and Lift Pumps etc.

Moran, Collins & Co., Miles City, Montana.

The largest and finest

est line of

Stock Saddles

in the Northwest.

Special Prices

For five or more

outfits bought at

one time.

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Send for

Catalogue and

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Chaps, Spurs,

Ropes, Bridles,

Bits, etc.,

in endless

variety.

Subscribe for the

CALGARY DAILY AND WEEKLY HERALD

LUCAS & EWER, Publishers.

The best advertising medium in the Northwest Territories.

THE COUNTRY DRUG STORE.

Now the Young Clerk Lightens the Tedium of Business.

The young drug clerk is alone. His employer has gone to the city to buy stock. There has not been a customer in the store for more than an hour. The drug clerk feels lonesome. He gazes pensively out at the deserted village street, and muses upon the vanity of all things here below. An open book lies upon the counter before him. It is "Daniel Deronda." Somebody has advised the drug clerk to read it, and he has been trying to do so. But he doesn't like it. He is disappointed, for he began it under the impression that it was a detective story. It makes him sleepy.

The drug clerk is a thing of beauty, and is calculated to be a joy forever. He wears a check suit, a blue scarf with a large pin representing a mortar and pestle suggestive of his devotion to business, and a very high collar. His natural attractions are further enhanced by a large amethyst ring upon the little finger of his right hand, and a blonde bang, which long and careful training has reduced to a state of complete subjection.



But see! the expression of gloom upon his features gives place to a sunny smile. He sees a maiden coming up the village street, and he knows that the chances are very large that she will not be able to get past the door. He pulls down his cuffs, and assumes what he believes to be an attitude of unstudied grace. The door opens, she enters, and the following dialogue ensues:

She—All alone, Cy?

He—Why! good afternoon, Addie. Yes, things are rather quiet. Hain't seen you for an age.

She—You saw me at church last Sunday.

He—(with a killing glance)—Well, three days away from you seem an age.

She—Cy, Whitaker, you're getting worse and worse!

He—I know I am. Guess you'll have to undertake my cure. Hey! (Brief intermission for giggling.)

She—What are you reading? "Daniel Deronda." Do you like it?

He—Guardedly—Do you?

She—I think it perfectly splendid. Don't you?

He—(promptly)—Perfectly magnificent! Going to the Methodist tea party to-morrow night!

She—(with scorn)—Me! No, sir; I don't mix with that sort.

He—(gladly)—Oh, yes, I suppose there are—the Griswold girls, for instance. I heard it said yesterday that the Griswolds must be a very unhealthy family—judging from the number of times a week those girls visit this store.

He—(sighing)—Hypocritical—Ho! Ho! Ho! Now, that annoys me. Who said it?

She—I shan't tell you.

He—Yes, do!

She—I won't.

He—Well, I know who it was; it was that Higgins girl.

She—(perhaps it was, and perhaps it wasn't).

He—(insinuatingly)—This ain't the first time that that girl has tried to make trouble between you and me. But she can't influence me. And as for the Griswold girls, you can judge how much I care for them when I tell you that, though they were round here this morning urging me to go to the tea party, what you have said has decided me not to attend it. (Assumes an expression of tenderness.)

She—I am sure it is a matter of indifference to me whether you go or not.

He—(ignoring the remark)—I think I shall take in the concert at the Presbyterian church—that is, if I can get any one to go with me.

She—(murmuring slightly)—You seem in such demand that there ought not to be any difficulty about that.

He—Well, I'm a little particular about my company. But if you would accompany me—

She—Oh, Cy! Fanny Berry will be there; and what would she say? She'd just be wild!

He—(with dignity)—Miss Berry's opinions are a matter of perfect indifference to me.

She—Well, I'll go, Cy, and I'll wear my plum-colored silk; and you be sure to call for me very early, and—oh, my goodness!

He—Why, what's the matter, Addie?

She—(in great agitation)—I forgot all about it! Grandpa has got one of her fits—awful fit one, this time—and ma sent me round here to get the old prescription put up (produces bottle); and I forgot all about it, and poor grandpa may be dead by this time. Do hurry and get the stuff ready, Cy!

The young man prepares the prescription in about thirty seconds, and hurries his visitor off feeling great solicitude for the neglected invalid. And as Addie disappears round the corner, he murmurs:

"Just in time! In another minute Susie Griswold would have been here."

Then he wipes his brow with his silk handkerchief, and adorns his features in one of his most fascinating smiles, as he turns to welcome Susie Griswold, who enters and greets the conqueror of all hearts with an ill-assumed air of indifference.

So runs the world away.—Tid Bits.

A Distinction by Birth.

"One of my schoolmates," said an old man, "was a rich man's son. I was a poor boy. He had more pocket money in a week than I ever handled in my life. He is now a conductor of a street car."

"And you?"

"I'm the driver of the car."—Harper's Bazar.

No Protection.

Old Gentleman (walking very carefully)—Hello, bub! This fine snow sort of covers up the ice so that you can't see it, doesn't it? Small Boy (holding on to the fence)—You're right, old man; but you feel it just as much when you slip down.—Lowell Culture.

EDITOR GRADY AT HOME.

What a Reporter Saw In and About the Sanctum.

In May last a Memphis reporter, who was swinging around the southern circuit in search of a newspaper that could not exist without his services, chanced to visit Atlanta and called upon Mr. Grady.

He says: "It was not exactly a friendly call, as Mr. Grady had not the honor of my acquaintance. My mission was one of business exclusively, and the social amenities of journalism were lost sight of in the hope of getting a job at almost anything a week. In front of The Constitution building I saw three reporters standing and gazing reverentially up at the third floor corner window. I knew them to be reporters by their fashionable attire and intellectual foreheads. I asked them in what part of the building Mr. Grady might be found. They simply pointed with jeweled forefingers in the direction they were looking, and resumed their orisons. The elevator boy was started when told that I wished to be set down on Mr. Grady's floor. He evidently considered me rash. At the second floor we took on several compositors. I knew they were compositors, because they were careless in raiment and bore themselves as men who carry the earth in a typewriter."

"I remarked to one of them that I wished to see Mr. Grady."

"Rather it was you than me," he replied, with a sympathy that was a little puzzling to me then. It didn't puzzle me ten minutes later."

"On reaching the third floor the elevator boy pointed me silently down a spacious hall lined with rare plants and adorned here and there with costly works of art in bronze and marble. At the further end was a massive door of carved oak. In the center of the middle panel was a round hole about the size of a half dollar and just below this a silver bell pull. I gave the knob a twist and in a moment a hollow tenor voice was heard through the opening asking who was there. I told my name and business."

"Beg pardon for standing you off," said the owner of the voice, opening the door. "I thought you were a congressman; we're so pestered with 'em here."

"I entered a luxuriously appointed anteroom and confronted a handsome young man wearing a priceless diamond ring and a delicate bang."

"Wait here until I seek the Presence," he said, solemnly, and disappeared through an inner door."

"By this time nerve was as scarce about my person as the price of board."

"Presently two handsome young men returned and said, 'He will see you.'"

"I followed him and found myself in Mr. Grady's audience chamber. It was furnished with oriental splendor. There were four persons in the room—the governor of the state, a United States senator, a stenographer and the man I was seeking. The great journalist was seated on a rich divan, dictating to the stenographer, while the others hung breathlessly upon his words. I took him to be about 40 years old. He is thickset and has the appearance of a man whose stomach never gets left, if he knows it. His head is round and covered with a short growth of black hair, his face sallow, smooth shaven and lighted by a pair of cold, piercing black eyes. His voice is well modulated, but penetrating. It went through me like a knitting needle and stuck in the wall beside."

"Tell him," he said to the stenographer, 'I have my eye upon you, and if Gordon does not get a majority off the delegation from your county—Well, sir,' suddenly discovering me, 'what do you want?'

"I thought Uncle Remus was here," I stammered out. Nothing else occurred to me. I was paralyzed."

"You'll find him down at Miss Sally's," replied Mr. Grady, and somehow in about a minute I found myself on the pavement outside."

"Everybody in Atlanta seems to regard Mr. Grady as the greatest product of Georgia, and the awful reverence with which he is treated is not confined to the employees of The Constitution. He is the king bee in that jing town and beyond all compare is the most overpowering journalistic magnate I ever encountered."—Memphis Avalanche.

Swedish Iron.

A Swedish authority states that Swedish iron has almost lost its place in the English market. Hardwares exported to that country are being returned unsold, even though offered at the very lowest prices. The East Indian market is almost as completely closed against Sweden, and such sales as have been made there have been effected at a ruinous loss.—Philadelphia Call.

AN ANSWER TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night or broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Calgary Planing Mills, Sash and Door Factory.

The Best and Cheapest place in Alberta to get all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIAL

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, Turned Work,

and all kinds of Furnishings. Estimates given and contracts taken for all kinds of

BUILDINGS.

Contractors and parties wishing to build will find it to their advantage to call and see us and get prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Terms Cash.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

JARRETT & CUSHING.

FROM PLENTY TO POVERTY.

A Sixteen Course Dinner at Delmonico's. A Manager's Career.

When Charles Bradlaugh visited this country the Lotus club gave him a dinner. The feast was eaten in the old club house on Irving place. It was an elaborate affair, winding its way constrictor-like way through sixteen courses or so, with wine enough to float a three decker. Opposite me at table sat a then prominent theatrical manager. He was jovial, and he was hungry. He ate his way through the courses and drank his way down the card with scientific exactitude. Normally a corpulent man, his distention assumed such proportions as were alarming to behold. The elasticity of his tissues was I am convinced, tested to the uttermost point of tension. When I left the table he was still nibbling crumbs and washing them down with deep draughts of punch fiery enough to put the Sun cholera mixture to the blush."

I strolled up Broadway to cool off and dropped in at the Park theatre. After an act of Oakey Hall's "Crucible," or something equally diverting, I went over to the Palace club restaurant with some friends. As we chatted at the bar a suffocated voice behind the screen, which separated the restaurant from the front of the house, called out: "I say, waitah, nevah mind those chops; give me a portah house steak and mushrooms instead!"

It was my theatrical manager; my devourer of sixteen courses, with trimmings, and for half an hour I stood and covertly watched him, in honest admiration, topping off the Bradlaugh banquet with a desert of beef and Burgundy. I had once heard him estimate the daily expenses of a gentleman for meat and drink at \$25 and considered them extravagant. I now wondered how he could get enough for such a ridiculously trifling sum. He got along with a much less before he dropped dead the other day, for he was the William Stuart of whom the papers had a good deal to say the other morning."

The first time I met Stuart he was the acting manager of what is now the Star, and was then Wallack's theatre. The last time was a few weeks ago, when I went into the shabby saloon attached to the house to write a few lines about a first performance. The manager, the gourmand, the jolly adventurer of two continents, was moving in a chair tipped back against the wall, with half a mug of sour, flat beer beside him. He was old and gray and by no means savory of aspect. He breathed in his sleep with hollow rumblings and explosions of choking snorts. How far off Delmonico's was that night! How many years away was a porter house garnished with mushrooms! The salina shrive thee, sinner, with the golden tongue. Thy life carried its own punishment.—Alfred Trumble in the Journalist.

Georgia Dialects.

In former days Georgia—that is the great crackerdom of Georgia—was settled from little colonies of other states and countries. Thus, each section preserved traces of the local dialect spoken in the region whence the settlers emigrated. In the mountain countries people say "we-uns" and "you-uns." "Kin you-uns tell we-uns the way," etc. In wire grass Georgia these expressions are not used except in rare instances. In the mountains they call it a "hunk o' bread," meaning a piece. In the wire grass it is a "chunk o' bread." So it goes. What is common in one section is strange in another.

What is said of the whites is especially true of the negroes. The negroes of the northern and middle counties speak a dialect that is in many ways different from the outlandish gibberish jabbered by the salt water darkeys, whose gabble is about as intelligible as the chatter of rice birds that infest their own tide water plantations. And yet the gullest author will hear a conversation between two city hackmen and retire to his study and evolve a dialect sketch that is a cross between the tarheel twaddle and the talk of the typical dude minstrel with formidable shirt front and burnt cork accompaniments.—Atlanta Constitution.

Feed & Sale Stabel

BAIN BROS. desire to say that they keep hay and feed for sale, and rigs for hire, at all hours at reasonable prices, at Atlantic Avenue.

NEXT THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

And no pains are spared to give satisfaction to patrons.

BAIN BROS.

BANFF--DAIRY!

R. WYNN

will open a Dairy at Banff about the middle of April with

25 COWS,

and will be prepared to supply the

MINES, THE SPRINGS AND ALL OTHERS

in the park with

FRESH MILK AND BUTTER,

which will be delivered daily.

GRAND OPENING

OF

Spring and Summer Goods at

THE CROWN HOUSE

Large Shipments arriving Daily, English, Scotch, French and Canadian Suitings and Trouserings

The Tailoring Department

under MR. GLASS is booming. Satisfaction guaranteed every Sale.

Ready made Clothing, New, Neat and Cheap,

Soft and Stiff Hats, the latest and best,

White and Colored Shirts, Fresh as Daisies.

Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs, do.

Fine Underclothing and Hosiery in all styles and Sizes.

GRAND STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

Cashmeres, Sateens, etc., in the loveliest shades,

Embroideries, White and Colored, all new,

Oretons, Gingham, etc., charming.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

A PLEASURE TO SHOW GOODS.

H. Collins

DUNN & LINEHAM

Dealers in all Kinds of Meat

BEEF,

MUTTON,

PORK,

VEAL.



GAME

and

FISH

in

SEASON.

Wholesale Orders Promptly Attended to.

Special terms made with Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Close cuts on Car Lots.

I. G. BAKER & CO'S New Store.

Is now open and filled with all the best good in our many lines, the manufacturers turn out and offer for sale. In Dry Goods we have an immense stock such as

FRENCH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN PRINTS.

Latest Styles in Dress Goods.

Trimmed Millinery and Shapes.

Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Flouncing and Laces.

Latest designs in Tapestry, Brussels and Hemp Carpets, Also Lawns and other Curtains.

No trouble to show goods and no offence if you do now buy.

CLOTHING

CENTS FURNISHINGS.

Straw and Stetson's fur felt Hats,

Endless variety of

TIES, GLOVES, COLLARS & SHIRTS

Orders taken for Clothing.

BOOTS & SHOES

In this line we handle American and Canadian Goods and as in all our other lines we will not be undersold.

Crockery & Glassware.

Here you will find numerous dishes either for Family or Hotel use, finest cut glass in Ruby and other ware.

GROCERIES.

Newest, Freshest and best in California. Evaporated and canned fruits. New Currants, Raisons, Prunes, English and American Jams, Maple Sugar and Syrup. Finest assortment of Biscuits.

Domestic and Imported Cigars. Finest Teas and Coffees a Speciality.

Fresh Butter and Eggs. All kinds of country produce bought and sold and special attention given to our country patrons.

I. G. BAKER & CO.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

The sidewalk is completed so far as South street.

Misses Douglas & Strutt expect their new team and drag on Tuesday.

The train from the west did not arrive last night and has been cancelled.

Rev Mr Davis will conduct religious at 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday next.

T McNeill, late of McNeill & Simms, now flourishes the razor at the City barber shop.

There will be a meeting of stockmen at Macleod on May 1st to fix a date for starting operations on the round-up.

We saw Mr Burns has imported a tri-cycle. It is the best of the Buick type and is for three or a four seats two pair.

The cornice is being placed on 1 G Baker's store, and even in its uncompleted state is a vast improvement.

Mr Field, chemist, who lately started in business next Gibb's store, starts for England tonight on private business.

It is reported that Dr Orton, ex-M P, is about to become a permanent resident of Alberta and will have his residence at Banff.

A D MacPherson left for Victoria today with the necessary plant for a flour mill. It is for the Indian agency on the Saskatchewan.

Messrs Wellington & McKenzie are opening out a stock of dry goods in Donohoe's block. The call has removed to the same building.

Messrs McCoskie & Kemp have just completed the plans for a pair of seven room cottages to be erected on section 16. They are for Mr Macdonald.

There will be a running race tomorrow afternoon on the prairie south of the track. It is a mile race, 2 in 3, between Happy Jack and Black Prince, for \$50 a side.

SOME thoroughbred stock arrived for the Cochrane ranch yesterday. They are at present at Ford's stable. The manager intends removing them to Cochrane today.

At the Royal—J H Morrison, B A Rancho; J E Montague, Leeds, New Orleans; J E Brownrigg, Banff; E B Cochrane, Ed Heald, J L Hamilton, C F Greening, E Taylor, J Blair, R W Cowan, G Pearson, D Mosack, W W Stewart, Cochrane.

It has been decided to hold a meeting in the Methodist church on Thursday evening next for the discussion of the liquor question. A representative of those in favor of license will be allowed half an hour in which to present the claims of the license cause and Rev Mr Betts half an hour to reply on behalf of the negative. All are invited.

A gentleman walking towards the west end of the town the other night stumbled over a dead dog; a little farther on he came across the body of a horse. The dog was very dead and smelt accordingly; the horse was not quite so dead as the dog, but if we have a few more warm days the people in that section will be entertained in a way they will not appreciate. Councillor Allan should be telegraphed for immediately.

From Saturday's Daily.
Is this the gentle spring,
Of which the poets sing,
Or is it but the hem of winter's tattered robe?
And must we wait awhile
For May-time's sunny smile,
And for the fresh mosquito's aggravating probe?

Rev. A H Cameron is in town.

W F Jenkins, of Dog Pound, are in town.

O H Allan, of Moose Jaw beer fame, is in town.

Mr T B Lafferty is going east next week on a trip.

Mr M R O'Laughlin, of Winnipeg, arrived last night.

GENERAL STRANGE is at present enjoying the hospitality of Hon. Mr. Joly at Lethbridge.

The customs duties collected at Calgary for the year ending June 30th, 1886, amounted to \$1,749.06.

Com. Allan is going to Banff for a few weeks to run the new store which his firm is opening there.

Mr. John Lenneman returned from the coast this morning, but at once set out on another six days trip into the south country.

The Women's Temperance Union of Calgary is gaining strength daily and is making its influence felt in unexpected places.

R L Johnston, of Morley, writes to the Herald to say that it is not true that he has resigned his position as C. P. R. agent.

Mr J. Johnston, wife and children, have arrived from Winnipeg. Mr. Johnston has been appointed assistant land agent.

There was a big fire at High River last Sunday and the whole settlement turned out to fight it. It was subdued after running over a good deal of pasture.

Miss Macdonald, daughter of Sir John, will spend at least two months at Banff. She is comfortably located at the Tapodas.

Mr F P McMillen, representing the Northwest Electric Light Co, has returned to Calgary for the purpose of floating a company to light the town by electricity.

Winnipeg Call:—Eight women and twelve children arrived in the city Wednesday evening from Eau Claire, Wis., en route to Calgary, where their husbands have located.

Section 15, west of South street, is being surveyed, but it is not the intention of the Townsite Trustees to place it on the market at present. The survey is being made for the purpose of having it registered.

Mr. Matt Dunn returned yesterday from a trip through the range country south of the boundary. He was at Heena, Great Falls and all through the Yellowstone country and was able to size up the effect of the hard winter pretty accurately. When asked how things were down there he looked very solemn and shook his head ominously, remarking that it was a pretty lucky bunch of cattle that he would up at half what they were worth last fall. The losses were very heavy all through Montana and cattlemen are pretty sick; partly, of course, from the encroachment of settlement and consequent crowding, but principally because of the losses. Cattle are selling at \$10 a head less than last year and many are going out of the business. At one point on the Blackfoot reservation the Indians took 5,000 hides out of a band of 75,000 cattle before the winter had hardly commenced. Sheep did much better than cattle, and Mr. Dunn estimated the loss at 15 per cent. Mr. Dunn came through in six days from Benton, bringing twelve horses some of which are fine animals. He thinks Calgary is a long way from being the worst country in the world.

From Monday's Daily.
The Calgary Brass Band, assisted by the N W M Police band, will give a concert in Boynton Hall on Tuesday, May 9.

A despatch to the Tribune states that the Rielites in the Quebec Legislature propose to pay a pension to Riel's widow. The question will doubtless cause a great deal of discussion but there is another question of far more moment to settle—that is who will be appointed to pay the money to the deceased lady? It will be remembered that Madam Riel did not long survive her unfortunate husband.

There was plenty of amusement at the gymnasium on Saturday evening, for the large numbers who attended. On the outside the Calgary Brass Band discoursed sweet strains for an hour or so, while inside many flirted with the trackless roller. Later on there was a race for a silver cup between two young lightning skaters, Gouin and Wear, mile heats, two in three. The former won hands down, Wear's skates being in poor condition. Then there was an exhibition of the many art, in which the High River giant, Mr. Rose, pounded little George Irvine all around the ring, but George stood it longer than his opponent, the latter not being in good condition. George thinks that if Rose was in condition he could tackle John L Sullivan.

From Tuesday's Daily.
The pay car returned from the west today and proceeded east.

Mr. E. L. Cotten, who has been at Banff for a few weeks, is returning to Winnipeg.

Work is progressing rapidly on the school building. The stone foundation is nearly finished.

The Sarcee braves came into town this afternoon and are beginning a "scrub" dance at Baker's corner as we go to press.

Mr. H. Collins' palatial residence is rapidly approaching completion. It will be one of the handsomest houses in the Northwest.

"KAMLOOPS," one of the oldest engines on the C. P. R., pulled a freight east today. It was used by Onderdonk on the first section of the Pacific Division.

The train which arrived from the east last night was made up at Medicine Hat, there being a wash-out east of Winnipeg which prevents through traffic. There were no mails on the train.

The Free Press says:—"The municipality of Qu'Appelle offered fifty cents for gophers' tails. The clerk of the municipality has been kept busy paying out the bounty. Parties who were out shooting lately got quite a number of gophers minus their tails. The explanation now is that the Indians snare the gophers, take the tails off and let the gophers go so as to grow another tail for next year's bounty. The untutored children of the prairie gopher the municipality in good shape. That's all right for a joke, but if our ancient contemporary wants to know the scientific explanation of the phenomenon of tailless gophers we would state for its information that the gophers, when their own tails are cut off as to the law."

From Wednesday's Daily.
Judge Rouleau left for Edmonton today to hold Court. Donald Macleod drove him.

Nearly every other man you meet today is a groom and everybody is talking about weddings.

The Sarcees are nearly all camped on the hill southwest of the town and consequently they will be a greater nuisance than ever.

Mr. Minoulet is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances and is not suffering much from his wound. The bullet has not been extracted yet.

There was a big fire at High River last Sunday and the whole settlement turned out to fight it. It was subdued after running over a good deal of pasture.

Tom. Rows and Alf Brown, two well known railroaders running between Broadview and Medicine Hat, are in town for the purpose of leasing Joe. Fabry a band.

About fifteen persons were present at the increase meeting last evening, and a club was organized with J. O'Farrell, Captain; J. C. Linton, Treas.; and W. Young, Sec. There will be a meeting on the 6th of May. All interested are invited to attend.

The merchants have all signed an agreement to close their places of business at 6 o'clock on Wednesday and at 8 o'clock on the other days, excepting Saturdays. This will take effect on Monday, May 2, and will be a great boon to the clerks as well as to the employers.

The last Northwest Territories Gazette contains proclamations creating the Pine Creek and Midnapore school districts. Isaac Gault, of Red Deer, and Roderick A. McKenna, Blind Man's River are appointed justices of the peace. Richard Penke, of Calgary has been enrolled as an advocate and J. H. Telford, of Fort Saskatchewan, as an M. D.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Mrs. Dewdney and Mr. McEwen arrived from Macleod last night. They left Macleod on Monday morning, remained at Mosquito Creek over night and came through from the latter place yesterday. It is worthy of note that the Governor's outfit got mixed in Hamilton's slough and had some difficulty in getting out. The settlers and others who can sympathize with His Honor are very numerous. His Honor and party are at the barracks and after spending the day in town they will go to Banff for a short visit.

From Thursday's Daily.

The woodwork of the fire hall will be completed this week.

Supt. Vanzie had a meal in town last night and went on west.

Messrs. Jas. Walsh and W. P. Riddell, of Winnipeg, are in town.

Mr. Ede's large dwelling house in the west end will be finished in a few days.

Miss Sherlock, late chief operator here, has returned to Calgary for a brief visit.

Mr. Moore, of the Elbow, narrowly escaped losing his buildings by a prairie fire on Wednesday.

Major Butler and son caught a gunny-sack full of trout at Saginaw point yesterday. Other sports have taken big baskets lately.

Mr. Ernest May has returned to Calgary from London, Ont., and is engaging in the photograph business in partnership with Mr. Bourne.

Mr. J. K. Whinery, representing Stobart Sons & Co., of Winnipeg, is in town. He is returning from a trip to the coast. Mr. J. J. Tanning, another popular Winnipeg com. is in town.

Mr. Lee, wagon and carriage builder, has purchased the large frame building next to the Queen's Hotel on Atlantic Avenue, and is fitting it up for a carriage and blacksmith shop. It will be ready for business next week.

A gentleman while walking on the track just west of the town last night, found a two inch cable rope lying across the rails. It had probably been put there by boys and if it had not been removed a serious accident would have resulted.

Mr. Anderson has received his charter for the ferry, which he intends to place below the iron bridge, east of town. The cable is already on the road from Winnipeg and the scow will be built as soon as suitable lumber can be procured. This will be a great boon to the settlers in that locality and Mr. Anderson has our best wishes for the success of his enterprise.

Capt. Goodwin and Miss Watson were married yesterday at Fish Creek, by Rev. E. Paske Smith. Many friends of the bride and groom were present, including several from town. We regret that we were not able to get the particulars of the auspicious event as no doubt our readers would appreciate a report of a wedding occasionally.

The Governor inspected the Elbow bridge at the Mission yesterday and found it all right, solid and well finished. The contract for the approaches was let to the same contractor at \$440 and in a few days the whole will be completed and handed over to the Government. His honor also examined the bill and laid out the course for the road. It follows the side of the hill some distance and passes up by the Mission property. This is the easiest grade.

MARRIED.

BARTER TRAVIS. At the Church of the Redeemer, Calgary, on the 27th April instant, by the Rev. E. Paske Smith, A. M., Rector, J. J. Barter, Esq., and Lizzie A., elder daughter of J. Travis, Esq., late Stipendiary Magistrate of the Northwest Territories; all of Calgary, District of Alberta, S. W. T.

FABRY DOWLING. On the 27th inst., at the R. C. Mission, by Rev. Father Lacombe, assisted by Rev. Father Lablache, Joseph Fabry, conductor, C. P. R., Winnipeg, Man., and Ellen Louise Dowling, second daughter of Major Dowling, of Calgary. Winnipeg papers please copy.

BIRTH.

MILLER. At Kincardine, on the 15th inst., the wife of John J. Miller, of Calgary, of a son.

\$100 REWARD

WILL BE PAID to a person giving information leading to the conviction of any party or parties setting out to the prairie for the British American Ranch this season.

J. E. MORRISON, Manager.

INDUSTRIES OF CALGARY.

No. 2.
The Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Company.

Lumbering will probably be one of Calgary's leading industries for all time to come. The supply of timber immediately to the west is practically inexhaustible, and the location of Calgary gives it control of a vast amount of trade. Competition from the east or west is not to be feared when once we are able to manufacture in sufficient quantities to meet the great demand of our flourishing and progressive town. We will not have long to wait, for the Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Company's big mill is all ready for business as soon as the river rises and the first drive commences, which will be in about a week. A Herald reporter paid a visit to the mill today and was shown over it by Mr. P. A. Prince, the energetic and experienced manager. Mr. Prince has been in the milling business all his life and has been successful in every venture. He is a Canadian but has lived in the lumbering centres of Wisconsin for a number of years. About a year and a half ago he was asked by the Eau Claire capitalists who had made a mint of money out of lumber to come out to the Rockies and start a mill. A company had been formed and a timber land secured so Mr. Prince decided to come out and look over the ground. It was pretty cold when he struck St. Paul, colder still after he got past there. At Winnipeg it was not much better and he hesitated about coming through to this unknown land. He came, however, and was rewarded by finding "green fields and pastures new."

The original scheme of the Company was to build at Kananaskis but after looking around as far as Donald he decided that Calgary was the only place for a mill. When he went back to Wisconsin the company decided to put the mill here and Mr. Prince came out for that purpose. The mill is now finished and will begin cutting in a week. It is a splendid structure. The boiler house and engine room is of solid stone 32x40, walls two feet thick. The engine is 75 horse power. The most conspicuous thing about the place is a very substantial structure, 32x102, and its capacity is 40,000 feet per day, enough with large timber it would run 100,000. The machinery consists of a rotary saw, gang saw, lathe mill, capstern machine and shingle machine.

The intention is to manufacture every kind of building lumber and woodwork so that it will not be necessary to import any manufactured lumber. Mr. Prince thinks prices will remain pretty firm though they will be able to make a slight reduction on present prices and there will be no danger of the supply giving out. The Company intend manufacturing 2,000,000 feet this summer. Rough lumber will be sold at about \$20; shingles \$3; lathe \$5. The Company have invested about \$40,000 and they want to get some of it back this year. The mill will give employment to about 50 men. Already quite a colony has been started near the mill and new houses for the men are going up every day. Most of the men are from Wisconsin and are experienced millwrights, and sober, steady men. The company have ten timber limits, equaling 500 square miles. They have had gangs of men at work in the woods for a year and two million feet of logs have been taken out. The gangs have been working at Canmore and Silver City, about 60 men being employed.

The company's business and arrangements for utilizing the flow are on a large and most complete scale and it is more than likely that they will utilize the fine water power at no distant day. Not only for the lumber business but for flouring and wooden mills. The establishing of this enterprise in Calgary is one of the greatest advantages which any town could desire and no doubt it will be duly appreciated. The members of the company are as follows: President, J. G. Thorpe; Vice-President, O. H. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, V. W. Baynes; Asst. Sec.-Treas., E. H. Putnam; P. A. Prince, manager. The headquarters of the company is at Eau Claire, Wis., where the others reside.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

CONDUCTOR FAHEY OF WINNIPEG IN A NEW ROLE.

He Conducts one of Calgary's Fair Daughters in the Bridal Station.

The north side did not have a monopoly of the wedding business yesterday, by any means. The south side was equally favored and an event took place at St. Mary's Chapel, at 7.30 in the evening, which excited general interest and attracted a large number of people. It was, however, a rather unfortunate affair for Calgary, as it deprived us of one of the most popular and useful young ladies in town—viz., Miss Ella Dowling, second daughter of Major Dowling, a highly respected citizen. The villain, well, "follow" who to a box was Mr. Joseph Fahey who has generally been considered, by his many friends in Winnipeg and along the line, a very honorable gentleman and no doubt he deserves his good fortune in getting so fair and good a bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Lablache, assisted by Rev. Father Lacombe. The bride wore a navy blue travelling suit and natural flowers. The bridesmaids, Miss Ada and Miss Tot Dowling looked very pretty in steel gray costumes with beautiful natural flowers. Mr. Chas. Wright of Winnipeg, stood by his friend, the groom, through the ordeal, and when it was finished the whole party returned to the family residence and partook of luncheon. At 11 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Fahey

took the westbound train and are now speeding towards the coast, whence they will go by San Francisco to New Orleans and return by Washington and Chicago to Winnipeg, thus making a complete circle of the continent and traveling about 10,000 miles. At New Orleans Mr. Fahey will attend the annual convention of the O R C to which he was appointed delegate by the Winnipeg lodge. Mr. Fahey is one of the most esteemed conductors on the road. A marriage notice would not be complete without a reference to the presents which are always more or like costly and numerous, but on this occasion they were most decidedly more so.

WEDDING BELLS.

MR. J. J. BARTER LEADS ONE OF CALGARY'S BELLES TO THE ALTAR.

A Joyful Event—List of the Guests and Other Interesting Details.

Probably the most interesting event that has transpired in society circles for a long time took place last night, in the English church. It was the marriage of Mr. J. J. Barter, of the Barter-Martin ranch—a gentleman universally known and esteemed throughout the district—to Miss Lizzie M. Travis, daughter of J. Travis, Esq., of Calgary, late Stipendiary Magistrate. The ceremony was announced to take place at 8.30, but an hour before that time people were flocking to the church and securing seats, so that at 8 o'clock all the seats were occupied except those reserved for the invited guests. All weddings are more or less interesting but this one seemed particularly so, probably because both the bride and groom have many friends. A great many were unable to get inside the church and had to be content with a peep at the bride—the centre of attraction always—as she tripped from the carriage to the vestibule. All who could took up positions at the windows and thought themselves lucky.

Rev. E. Paske officiated. The bride looked very pretty. Her dress was of cream satin and cream lace, and, of course, the traditional veil and orange blossoms. Her ornaments were diamonds, the gift of her father. The bridesmaid, Miss Eva Travis, sister of the bride, wore a cream cashmere with brocade cream satin bodice and pearl ornaments. It was a very pretty wedding.

The groom wore a happy smile and was assisted by Mr. Charley Sharples, of the Windsor Ranch, Fort Macleod. Messrs. Farlow and Barber acted as ushers for the large number of guests. The invitations were restricted to the particular friends of the bride and groom, and among them were the following: Mrs. Hercher, Mrs. Rouleau, Capt and Mrs. Antrobus, Mayor King, Mr and Mrs T B Lafferty, Messrs C Sharples, W Sharples and Winters, Mr Sarson and Mr Harford of High River, Mr Stanley Clark, Mr. Mrs and Miss Fitz-Gerald, Mr and Mrs T G Smith, Mr and Mrs Deacon, Mr B M Godsal, Pine Creek; Mr Walter Skrine, High River; Mr Stinson, Miss Bowen, Mr and Mrs Martin, Mr and Mrs Loughhead, Mr McVittie, Mr Green, Mr and Mrs Mat Dunn, Mr Braden, Mr Ballie, Mr Trot, Mr and Mrs Rivers, Mr Riley, Mr Angus Fraser, Mr C S Douglas, Mr Farlow, Mr Barber, Mrs Hobart, Mr A. Bealy, Mr W Bealy, Mr and Mrs Frith, Mr and Mrs Rowe, Rev Mr and Mrs Betts, Rev Mr and Mrs Herdman, Rev Mr and Mrs Smith, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mr and Mrs Harris, Mr Ramsay, Mr Brathwaite and others.

The beautiful marriage service of the church over and the solemn words which made the happy couple man and wife pronounced, the choir sang an appropriate hymn and the wedding party repaired to the residence of the bride's father where the wedding supper was spread. A joyful evening was spent, speeches being made by Rev E P Smith, Mr Rowe and others in honor of the bride and Judge Travis responded. Mr C Sharples proposed the health of the bridesmaid in a happy and amusing speech which was greatly enjoyed. The presents were very beautiful and the large collection made the room in which they were replete with a large jewelry and silverware establishment. One of the many gifts worthy of notice was a magnificent saddle horse, presented to the bride by Mr C Sharples.

Mr and Mrs Barter left for the ranch today, the bridal tour being postponed till later in the season.

BAD INDIANS.

A DETACHMENT OF POLICE FIRED ON BY BLOOD INDIANS.

Inspector Mills and Fifteen Men in Pursuit—Other Depredations.

MEDICINE HAT, April 28.—Corporal Bartles report from Dunmore tonight that while in the hills scouting today his party were fired upon by Blood Indians. After firing the Indians cached themselves and as the police detachment was small they did not pursue the Indians. Supt. Melville, of Maple Creek, notified Inspector Mills here to start in the morning with as many men as he could amount to in pursuit of the redskins.

Inspector Mills left Maple Creek at 10.30 last night accompanied by fifteen men in pursuit of a party of Indians supposed to be the same that fired on Corporal Bartles' detachment.

The Bloods have grown very bold and have stolen a number of horses, and killed several head of cattle in this vicinity. A buckboard and single set of harness, was stolen from the premises of W F Johnston, of Katapwa by two Indians on Sunday night, 24th inst. The Northwest Mounted Police are on the look out for them.